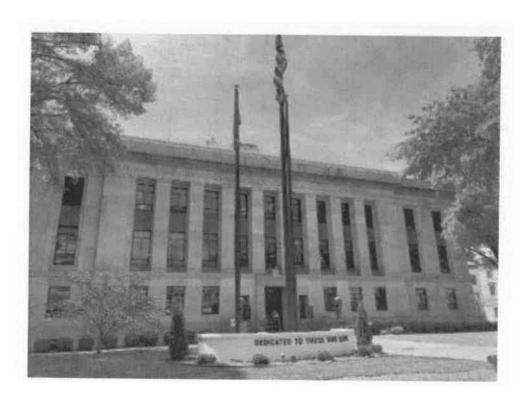


#### **Americans with Disabilities Act**

# Self-Evaluation & Transition Plan



2019

#### PREPARED BY:

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#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
Funding	
SUMMARY OF SELF EVALUATION FINDINGS	
INTRODUCTION	
Introduction	
LEGISLATIVE MANDATE	
Undue Burden	
TITLE II REQUIREMENTS & RESPONSIBILITIES	
TRANSITION PLAN	5
ADA COORDINATORPUBLIC PARTICIPATION	6
ASSURANCES	7
STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND DESIGN DETAILS	7
NOTICE AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE	······
Policies, Programs, and Procedures	······/
GENERAL EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION PROVISIONS	0
NEW CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATIONS, AND PHYSICAL CHANGES TO FACILITIES	
Parks and Outdoor Spaces	
RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPROVEMENTS	99
CITIZEN BARRIER REMOVAL REQUEST	و م
SELF EVALUATION	
SELF EVALUATION	10
PRIORITIZATION	10
SCHEDULE	12
COST ANALYSIS	
FRANSITION PLAN MANAGEMENT	
Monitoring and Updates	
COORDINATION WITH FACILITY MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL PROJECTS	13
ADA TOOL KIT	
Introduction	
FEDERAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS	14
RESOURCES FOR PROVIDING ACCESSIBLE PROGRAMS & FACILITIES	20

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS	Attachment
APPENDIX B: PUBLIC NOTICE	Attachment
APPENDIX C: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE	Attachment
APPENDIX E: BLANK SELFEVALUATION CHECKLISTS	Attachment
APPENDIX F: SELF EVALUATION COST SUMMARY	Attachment

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The federal statute known as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), enacted July 26, 1990, provides comprehensive civil rights protection to persons with disabilities in the areas of employment, state and local government services, and access to public accommodations, transportation, and telecommunications. It is estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau that over 50 million U.S. residents have a disability, and over 50% of senior citizens age 65 or older have a disability. Per the 2015 American Community Survey, the prevalence of disability in Madison County was 15.3% for persons of all ages. Title II of the ADA has the broadest impact on the Madison County Government with Title II requiring that all public entities with 50 or more employees perform a self-evaluation, prepare a transition plan, make the transition plan available for three years (working document until all barriers are remediated), publish a notice of non-discrimination, designate an ADA Coordinator, and develop a formal complaint form and grievance procedure. Title II of the ADA requires state and local government programs, services and activities to be accessible and usable by individuals with disabilities.

An ADA Transition Plan is a document prepared to identify existing structural barriers impeding access to programs by people with disabilities, and describes any physical changes required to make programs accessible. This particular ADA Transition Plan is primarily focused on the facilities within Madison County's inventory, although other transition elements, including sidewalks and curb ramps are also addressed. Madison County considers this ADA Transition Plan as a step in the process to provide an accessible community. Madison County strives to ensure that all residents and visitors are able to access its services, programs, and activities, and will promptly investigate any formal grievance filed according to the grievance procedures outlined. Additionally, the county will strive to include annual budgetary allotments to make required improvements that will eventually make the various facilities fully accessible, with emphasis given to the improvements that most affect the ability of persons with disabilities to access facilities or programs. Where access cannot be attained, an alternate means to offer the same opportunities to persons with disabilities will be provided.

#### **Funding**

In the current year's budget, the Madison County Commission has approved \$28,000.00 to begin remediation as required based on the findings of the self-evaluation. According to the Capital Improvements Plan schedule, the request to the commission will grow each year of the five-year plan. The majority of the funding for ADA remediation will be funded in the yearly capital projects request through a variety of funding avenues each year, which could include bond proceeds, tax rate funds, or grant funds.

#### Summary of Self Evaluation Findings

<u>Facility</u>	<b>Total Barriers</b>	<b>Cost Estimate Total</b>
Madison Co Courthouse	59	
CJC – General Sessions Court	46	
WB Harris Juvenile Court	105	
Madison Co Parks	171	
Regional Health Department	47	
WIC Center	48	
Training Center	71	
Rabies Control	13	
AG Complex	52	
Finance Department	25	
EMA Meeting Room	60	
Airport Terminal	49	
Community Corrections	23	
Highway Department Office	13	
Juvenile Court Services	39	
Total 773	5	\$ 338,850

Table 1 - Summary of Self Evaluation Construction Cost Estimates

Areas of these facilities evaluated generally included parking lots, walks, park amenities, and areas within buildings that are not restricted to employees, such as restrooms, meeting spaces, reception areas, and hallways. Typical employee common-use areas evaluated included break rooms, employee restrooms, locker rooms, conference rooms, etc. Spaces dedicated as employee work areas are exempt from the self-evaluation process, but that does not obviate the need of the county to ensure full accessibility is provided to employees with disabilities, consistent with the requirements of Title I of the ADA.

In addition to evaluating county facilities, each department was evaluated. The focus of this review was to determine how much public interaction each department faces, if the department leaders feel as though their department is compliant with the ADA, and gaining information of possibly conflicting policies regarding the ADA and nondiscrimination. A space was also included for those leaders to provide specific suggestions or thoughts regarding how county programs can be made more accessible to persons with disabilities or what trainings they feel would be especially helpful.

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Introduction

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA, as amended) is a civil rights law that mandates equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities. Comprised of five major parts, or "titles", the ADA's stated purpose was to provide a "clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities". The ADA prohibits discrimination in access to jobs (Title I), government services and public transportation (Title II), public accommodations (Title III), and telecommunications (Title IV). Madison County has undertaken a comprehensive evaluation of its facilities to determine the extent to which individuals with disabilities may be restricted in access to County services, activities, and facilities.

Madison County is dedicated to ensure that no qualified person with a disability be excluded from participating in, or denied the benefits of, the programs, services, and activities provided by the County based on a disability. County employees are expected to be aware of and respectful of various types of disabilities individuals may have. Madison County has developed its ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan to ensure Madison County's compliance with the ADA and identification of modifications for activities, facilities, public rights-of-way and programs to ensure accessibility compliance.

Madison County, Tennessee has a land area of 559 square miles and is located approximately 1 hour east of Memphis. Tennessee and 2 hours west of Nashville. Tennessee on I-40. (Figure 1). We are one of the most historic, yet progressive counties in the region and home to the fifth largest County in the state. The estimated population per the 2018 Census was 97,605. Madison County is classified as a "public entity" pursuant to Title II of the ADA. The county is also required to comply with Title I, which requires state and local government entities to practice nondiscrimination in all parts of the employment process.



Figure 1 - Madison County Location Map

Madison County has 26 public facilities that were evaluated for this Transition Plan. Appendices E, F, G, and H of this document provide a detailed look into the self-evaluation process and results for each of these facilities.

#### Legislative Mandate

The Americans with Disabilities Act is companion legislation to two previous federal statutes and regulations: the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 is a Federal law that requires facilities designed, built, altered or leased with Federal funds to be accessible. The Architectural Barriers Act marks one of the first efforts to ensure access to the built environment.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is a Federal law that protects qualified individuals from discrimination based on their disability. The nondiscrimination requirements of the law apply to employers and organizations that receive financial assistance from any Federal department or agency. The development of a Transition Plan is a requirement of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Subsequent to the enactment of the Rehabilitation Act, Congress passed the Americans with Disabilities Act on July 26, 1990. Title II of the ADA covers programs, activities, and services of public entities. The Department of Justice's Title II regulation adopts the general prohibitions of discrimination established under Section 504 and incorporates specific prohibitions of discrimination for the ADA. Title II provides protections to individuals with disabilities that are at least equal to those provided by the nondiscrimination provisions of Title V of the Rehabilitation Act.

- 1. Title I of ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of a disability for employment.
- 2. Title II of ADA prohibits discrimination by all public entities in access to all programs and services offered by the entity.
- 3. Title III of ADA requires any place of public accommodation be accessible to persons with disabilities.
- 4. Title IV of ADA requires telecommunication companies to ensure functionally equivalent services for consumers with disabilities.
- 5. Title V of ADA covers several technical provisions.

Madison County is required to observe all requirements of Title I of the ADA in its employment practices; Title II in its policies, programs, and services; any parts of Title IV and V that apply to Madison County, its programs, services, or facilities; and all requirements for accessibility set forth in the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG).

Title II provides protections to individuals with disabilities that are at least equal to those provided by the nondiscrimination provisions of Title V or the Rehabilitation Act. Title II of ADA extended this coverage of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to all state and local government entities, regardless of whether they receive federal funding or not. Specifically, the County may not, either directly or through contractual agreements, do any of the following:

- Deny persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate as members of advisory boards and commissions.
- Deny persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate in services, programs, or activities
  that are not separate or different from those offered others, even if the County offers permissibly
  separate or different activities.
- In determining the location of facilities, make selections that have the effect of excluding or discriminating against persons with disabilities.

When addressing accessibility needs and requirements, it is important to note that ADA and Title II do not supersede or preempt state or local laws that may offer equivalent or greater protections.

#### Undue Burden

It is important to note that the ADA requires all county programs, but not all county buildings, to be accessible. The ADA does not require Madison County to undertake any action that would result in a fundamental alteration in the intent of its program or activity, would create a hazardous condition, or would represent an undue financial and administrative burden. A fundamental alteration is a change to such a degree that the original program, service, or activity is no longer the same. This determination can only be made by the ADA Coordinator and local government officials and must be accompanied by a statement citing the reasons for reaching the conclusion. The determination that an undue burden would result must be based on an evaluation of all resources available for use in the program or project. If an alteration is judged to be unduly burdensome, the County must fully consider other options for providing access that would ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the benefits and services of the program, service, or activity.

#### TITLE II REQUIREMENTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

Madison County is obligated to observe all requirements of Title I in its employment practices; Title II in its policies, programs and services; any parts of Titles IV and V that apply to the County and its programs, services or facilities; and all requirements specified in the Americans with Disabilities Act Access Guidelines of 2004 (ADAAG) that apply to facilities and other physical holdings.

#### **Transition Plan**

Included in Title II are administrative requirements for all government entities employing more than fifty (50) people. One of those requirements includes the development of a transition plan if the self-evaluation process identifies any structural modifications necessary for compliance. This document will guide planning and implementation of necessary program and facility modifications over the next several years in accordance with ADA and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). The ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan is significant in that it establishes the County's ongoing commitment to the development and maintenance of policies, programs, and facilities that include all of its citizenry.

In order to be effective, the Transition Plan needs to be utilized in the yearly planning of projects and funding decisions, and will need to be periodically reviewed for compliance and validity. It should be noted that the suggested remedies noted within this document are subject to further investigation and should not be binding. It is important that the deficiencies be addressed in such a manner that the end result is compliance. The Transition Plan should be viewed as a "living document" and updated regularly to reflect changes in real world conditions and to address any possible new areas of noncompliance. Changes to site conditions can create new access problems that were not evident when the plan was drafted. Regular updates to the plan will also result in monitoring compliance and the effectiveness of priorities set in the Plan itself. Over time, as County programs and facilities are

expanded and/or altered by needs of the citizens, this will be expanded upon to ensure accessibility to programs and facilities within the County.

Items listed in this document are to be used as a starting point for planning. Identified departments will be tasked with making corrections to deficiencies. The County has many resources available to interpret these regulations and it is expected that they will be utilized. The County desires to make the most effective repair as efficiently as possible. The timeframes outlined in this document are not final and are subject to adjustment based on funding availability and the complexity of the project. It should also be noted that there are undoubtedly more options to meeting compliance than those presented. Further investigation might reveal a more practical solution to the problem. Again, thoughtful utilization of resources, internal and external to the County, will be most valuable.

#### ADA Coordinator

The designation of an ADA Coordinator applies to all state or local government entities with fifty of more employees. The County must designate at least one responsible employee to coordinate ADA compliance. The benefits of having an ADA Coordinator are that:

- It makes it easier for members of the public to identify someone to help them with questions and concerns about disability discrimination,
- It provides a single source of information so questions by the County staff and from outside the County can be answered quickly and consistently, and
- It provides an individual who can focus on and who can be instrumental in moving compliance plans forward.

The name and contact information for the responsible person must be publicly advertised. Madison County has publicly posted this information in county-owned municipal buildings. The person who is appointed to this position must be familiar with the County's operation, trained in the requirements of the ADA and other laws pertaining to discrimination, and be able to deal effectively with local governments, advocacy groups, and the public. It is assumed that the coordinator is given sufficient time free of other responsibilities to carry out the Coordinator's functions. As of the publication of this document, Madison County's ADA Coordinator has been identified as:

Tony White
Human Resource Director
Madison County Government
100 E Main Street
Jackson, TN 38301
731-423-6057
twhite@madisoncountytn.gov

#### Public Participation

Madison County recognizes that the opportunity for the disabled community and other interested parties to participate in developing the Transition Plan is an integral part of the process. Madison County plans to hold public meetings to gather input from the citizens of Madison Count. Ongoing public input will be achieved by public meetings and direct communication with the ADA Coordinator through various means of communication including but not limited to face-to-face interactions, telephone, email, or postal mail.

#### Assurances

In order to receive federal funding, Madison County must guarantee non-discrimination and ensure new projects will be ADA compliant. Presently, Madison County includes a non-discrimination statement on all contracts. The document requires Madison County to comply with federal statutes, policies, and procedures. The document states no person on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, age, and handicap/disability may be excluded from federally funded programs. ADA compliance must also be met on all federally funded projects conducted by sub-recipients.

#### Standards, Specifications, and Design Details

The Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board (alternatively called the Access Board) has developed accessibility guidelines for pedestrian facilities in the public right-of-way. The Federal Highway Administration has recognized these as its currently recommended best practices. Madison County incorporates these accessibility guidelines into their own system of standards, specifications, and design details with modifications to meet local conditions. Development of design standards and design details within the County allows for consistency in the application of ADA requirements for new facilities.

#### Notice and Grievance Procedure

Madison County has adopted the attached Notice (Attachment A); distribute it to all department heads; post the Notice on its Internet Home Page; and post copies in evident locations in its public buildings. It will refresh the posted copies, and update the contact information contained on the Notice, as necessary. Copies will also be provided to any person upon request.

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, users of Madison County facilities and services have the right to file a grievance if they believe that Madison County has not provided reasonable accommodation. Madison County has adopted the attached ADA Grievance Procedure (Attachment B), distribute it to all department heads, and post copies of it in evident locations in each of its public buildings. It will refresh the posted copies, and update the contact information contained on it, as necessary. Copies will also be provided to any person upon request. Under the Grievance Procedures, a formal complaint must be filed within 60 days of the alleged occurrence.

#### Policies, Programs, and Procedures

Madison County conducted an evaluation of its departments to determine current levels of public service and the extent to which its policies and programs created barriers to accessibility for persons with disabilities. The information found and received has revealed the County's existing policies, programs, and procedures may occasionally present barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities. It is the intent of the County to address the following county-wide programmatic accessibility barriers in the following areas:

- Customer service.
- Outreach and printed information
- Facility access and signage,
- Communication devices
- Effective Communication
- Disability Etiquette

Additionally, when a policy, program, or procedure creates an accessibility barrier unique to a department or a certain program, the County's ADA Coordinator can coordinate with that Department to address the matter in the most reasonable and accommodating manner.

#### General Effective Communication Provisions

According to Section 35.160(a) of the ADA, "a public entity shall take appropriate steps to ensure that communications with applicants, participants, and members of the public with disabilities are as effective as communications with others." This means that Madison County is required to provide equally effective communication to individuals with disabilities. Equally effective communication can be provided by offering alternative formats, auxiliary aid(s) and/or services upon request.

#### New Construction, Alterations, and Physical Changes to Facilities

The County will ensure that all new buildings and facilities constructed by or on behalf of the County, and any alterations made to existing County facilities, are constructed in full compliance with the requirements of 28 C.F.R.  $\S$  3

The County will make modifications to physical features of County owned buildings and facilities found to be

non-compliant during the self-evaluation process. This survey was completed by using the 1991 and 2010 ADA standards. The effective date of Title II of the ADA is January 26, 1992. Facilities built prior to this date were required to be modified in a timely manner to provide accessibility. Facilities constructed or modified after this date are required to be in full compliance with the 1991 ADA regulations. The County currently enforces accessibility requirements as required in accordance with the 2012 International Building Code and 2009 ICC/ANSI A117.1 Accessible and usable buildings and Facility Code. This building code is the basis for determining when a proposed project will be required to meet the current accessibility standards. The Madison County Building and Codes Department and/or City of Jackson Building and Housing Codes Department assure accessibility requirements through a thorough plans review and on-site permitted inspections of new and existing facilities that are erected or modified.

#### Parks and Outdoor Spaces

The County will continue to be proactive in assessing the accessibility of our outdoor spaces. Outdoor spaces will include, but may not be limited to, parks and trails owned by the County. Policies, practices and procedures offered by Madison County's Parks and Recreation Department must be accessible. Accessibility includes advertisement, eligibility, participation, physical access, policies, and communication. Previously there have been few requirements pertaining to specific features of the types of facilities. Existing regulations did not address specific elements. Compliance had to be inferred by applying pertinent sections of the Standards to specific elements (stair and handrail requirements, for example). The 2010 ADA Standards now address many of these types of facilities in a more specific manner. Combined with guidance produced by the Access Board and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), outdoor spaces will become more accessible as the regulations and guidance are used to guide replacement of older features located within these facilities as well as designing new features as parks and trails are expanded.

#### Right-Of-Way Improvements

The County will continue to be proactive in ensuring Right-of-Way pedestrian areas remain in compliance with regulations. Assessment of all roads on the Madison County 2019 Road List indicated that there are no existing sidewalks that fall under the maintenance responsibilities of the Madison County Highway Department.

#### Citizen Barrier Removal Request

When confronted with a barrier to access (i.e. no existing curb ramps, curb ramp in disrepair, etc.), Madison County citizens will have the opportunity to submit a barrier removal request via the County grievance procedure.

#### **SELF EVALUATION**

#### Self-Evaluation

In order to perform the required self-evaluation for Madison County's many facilities in regards to adherence to the Americans with Disabilities Act; in depth research was conducted to develop a usable self-evaluation form that could be modified across facilities to ensure any potential compliance issues could be determined.

The self-evaluation consisted of visiting the public spaces of Madison County owned facilities. Each facility was observed, tested, and measured to assess compliance with the applicable ADA Standards using appropriate tools including a digital level, door pressure gauge, tape measure and others as needed.

#### Prioritization

In creating priorities, it should be the county's intent to evaluate all areas of potential deficiency and to make structural changes where necessary and when equal accommodation cannot be made in another manner. The assignment of priorities is intended to facilitate public review and to address specific concerns of the local disabled community. It must be emphasized that it is the county's intention that all individuals with all types of disabilities be reasonably accommodated to provide access to all programs offered at all facilities. The following priorities have been provided by ADAAG for accessibility of each publicly accessible area for each public building, other County facility, or park.

- Priority 1 Accessible approach and entrance:
  - O An accessible approach route from site arrival points and an accessible entrance should be provided for everyone, including those with disabilities. Priority 1 buildings and facilities are required to comply with the standards for accessible approach and entrance regarding all County programs, services, and activities. There should be an accessible route from site arrival points to include parking, passenger loading zones, and public sidewalks that do not require the use of stairs.
- Priority 2 Access to goods and services:
  - The layout of the building should allow people with disabilities to obtain goods and services and to participate in activities without assistance. The accessible entrance should provide direct access to the main floor, lobby and elevator. All public spaces should have at least one access route.
- Priority 3 Access to public toilet rooms:
  - When toilet rooms are open to the public, they should be accessible to people with disabilities. If toilet rooms are available to the public, at least one toilet room should be accessible, with either one for each sex, or one unisex. There should be signs at inaccessible toilet rooms that give directions to accessible toilet rooms. If not all toilet

rooms are accessible, there should be a sign at the accessible toilet room with the International Symbol of Accessibility.

- Priority 4 Access to additional amenities:
  - Access to additional amenities such as water fountains, public telephones and fire alarm systems should be provided.

In addition to the priorities listed above, the County has assessed the use of each facility and has ranked each facility from most utilized by the public to least utilized based upon the daily number of users, unique facility in that programs are unable to be moved, and long term planning status where a facility is scheduled for upgrades or improvements in the Capital Improvements Plan that will include accessibility. The facilities have been ranked in 4 Tiers with Tier 1 having the highest utilization score. In some instances, it may be advantageous to construct all improvements at a single site at once rather than only correcting the Priority 1 barriers and coming back at a later date to correct Priorities 2, 3, and 4. Madison County does reserve the right to modify the priorities based on funding levels and changes in county programs, activities, and services to have flexibility in accommodating community requests and complaints.

<u>Tier 1</u>	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
Main Court House	Health Department	Finance Dept	Rabies Control
General Sessions / Circuit Court (CJC)	WIC Center	EMA Meeting Room	Community Corrections
Juvenile Court	Training Center	Airport Terminal	Hwy Dept Office
Madison County Parks (6)	AG Complex		Juvenile Court Srvs

Table 2 - Facility Tier Rankin

#### Scheduling

There are numerous scheduling strategies that can be utilized to identify the best use of County resources to remove a physical accessibility barrier. The County will use the following guidelines to categorize the removal actions.

A. Maintenance Project – An accessibility barrier that can be removed by the County's facility and maintenance staff or with limited assistance from a licensed contractor. Examples of these items include:

- Adjust door closers
- Paint indicator stripes on stair nosing, interior applications.
- Relocate or install signage
- Replace door hardware
- Relocate toilet room accessories
- B. Short Term Project Accessibility barrier removal projects that the County plans to address in the Capital Improvements Plan within the next five years that will require assistance from a licensed contractor. These projects can generally be completed in a short time frame upon funding by the County.

Examples of these items include:

- Relocate plumbing fixtures and associated systems
- Modify or install stair and ramps, associated handrails
- Modify built-in casework and countertops
- C. Current Planning/Construction Projects An accessibility barrier is already scheduled to be removed under a current or pending construction project.
- D. Long Term Planning Project Projects requiring long-term planning and significant funding from the County.

#### Cost Analysis

The goal of the Transition Plan is to provide an outline for future projects to ultimately bring County-owned facilities into compliance with the ADA. The Transition Plan does not provide the design solutions for each item not currently in compliance. Many items identified within this plan require final design solutions.

The estimated costs included in this plan are listed for rough budgeting purposes and do not include cost escalation. Also excluded are design services, hazardous materials testing and abatement, and topographic surveys that may be required to complete the work.

#### Estimated Project Costs by Priority

Priority Designation	<b>Deficiency Correction Cost Estimate</b>
Priority 1 – Approach and Entrance	\$197,250
Priority 2 – Access to Goods & Services	\$ 23,375
Priority 3 – Toilet Rooms	\$ 117,475
Priority 4 – Additional Access	\$750
Total Estimated Cost	\$ 338,850

Table 3 - Estimated Costs per Facility

#### TRANSITION PLAN MANAGEMENT

#### Monitoring and Updates

Madison County's Transition Plan is a living document that will require routine updates. The first update will be scheduled to occur one year from the plan's formal adoption and on a 4 year cycle thereafter. If new regulations are adopted or new information is available, Transition Plan documents may be altered at that time. The Transition Plan schedule may be altered at the discretion of Madison County based on changes in guidance from the United States Access Board, Federal Policy, and State of Tennessee Policy.

#### Coordination with Facility Maintenance and Capital Projects

For the ADA Transition Plan to be successful, it will be imperative to coordinate necessary modifications with annual Facility Maintenance and Capital Project budgets. Current, as well as future, programs and projects can be addressed in conjunction with ADA modifications in mind to decrease expenses and increase the benefit to the public. While the Transition Plan offers a schedule for modifications and lists priorities, Madison County will review and adjust the plan to reflect projects fitting into the Capital Improvements Plan. If a project affects those priorities scheduled in the Transition Plan, it will then be necessary to re-prioritize facilities for improvement.

#### ADA TOOL KIT

#### Introduction

In order to facilitate access to all county programs and departments, the county will maintain program accessibility guidelines, standards, and resources. This information is available to all employees and volunteers. The county will add to these guidelines when necessary to address its needs and include information and technological devices that help staff and volunteers communicate with individuals with a variety of disabilities. The county will periodically review the components of this section, as new technologies are developed in order to ensure that the best types of modifications are included. This section also contains the accessibility standards of care that govern new construction and alterations to facilities.

If you need any additional assistance, please contact:

Mr. Tony White, ADA Coordinator Madison County Government 100 E Main Street Jackson, TN 38301 731-423-6057 twhite@madisoncountytn.gov

#### Federal Accessibility Standards and Regulations

#### U.S. Department of Justice

The U.S. DOJ provides many free ADA materials. Printed materials may be ordered by calling the ADA Information Line at (800) 514-0301 (Voice) or (800) 514-0383 (TDD). Publications are available in standard print as well as large print, audiotape, Braille, and computer disk for people with disabilities. Documents, including the following publications, can also be downloaded from the DOJ website (www.ada.gov/).

Unless noted, the ADA publications have not been updated to reflect the recent revisions to the ADA regulations that took effect on March 15, 2012.

• ADA Regulation for Title II: This publication describes Title II of the ADA (<a href="http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/ADAregs2010.htm#titleII\_final\_2010">http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/ADAregs2010.htm#titleII\_final\_2010</a>), Pub. L. 101-336, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities. Title II of the ADA protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination on the basis of disability in the services, programs, or activities of all state and local governments. This rule adopts the general prohibitions of discrimination established under Section 504, as well as the requirements for making programs accessible to individuals with disabilities and for providing equally effective communications. It also sets forth Standards for what constitutes discrimination on the basis of

- mental or physical disability, provides a definition of disability and qualified individual with a disability, and establishes a complaint mechanism for resolving allegations of discrimination.
- Title II Technical Assistance Manual (1993) and Supplements: This manual (<a href="www.ada.gov/taman2.html">www.ada.gov/taman2.html</a>) explains in lay terms what state and local governments must do to ensure that their services, programs, and activities are provided to the public in a nondiscriminatory manner. Many examples are provided for practical guidance.
- Accessibility of State and Local Government Websites to People with Disabilities. This is a
  publication providing guidance (<u>www.ada.gov/websites2.htm</u>) on making state and local
  government websites accessible.

#### U.S. Access Board

The full texts of Federal laws and regulations that provide the guidelines for the design of accessible facilities and programs are available from the U.S. Access Board. Single copies of publications are available free and can be downloaded from the Access Board's website (<a href="www.access-board.gov/the-board/laws">www.access-board.gov/the-board/laws</a>). In addition to regular print, publications are available in large print, disk, audiocassette, and Braille. Multiple copies of publications can be ordered by sending a request to <a href="pubs@access-board.gov">pubs@access-board.gov</a>. In addition to the guidelines, guidance material is also available to assist staff in understanding and implementing Federal accessibility guidelines.

The following publications are currently available from the U.S. Access Board.

#### Guidelines and Standards for Facilities

Federal guidelines and standards are subject to periodic revision based on research findings and guidance from advisory committees. The county should have a regular practice of reviewing research materials posted to the U.S. Access Board's website and updating local guidelines and practices as new standards are adopted or existing standards are revised.

- ADA Standards for Accessible Design (ADASAD): This document (www.ada.gov/2010ADAstandards index.htm) contains scoping and technical requirements for accessibility to buildings and facilities by individuals with disabilities under the ADA, including special provisions where applicable for elements designed specifically for children ages 12 and under. These scoping and technical requirements are to be applied during the design, construction, and alteration of buildings and facilities covered by Titles II and III of the ADA to the extent required by regulations issued by Federal agencies, including the DOJ and the DOT, under the ADA.
- Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas: The Access Board has developed accessibility
  guidelines for newly constructed and altered play areas. This bulletin is designed to assist in
  using the play area accessibility guidelines and provides information regarding where the play
  area guidelines apply, what a play component is considered to be, how many play components
  must be an accessible route, and the requirements for accessible routes within play areas.
  (https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/guides/play-areas)

- Accessibility Guidelines for Recreation Facilities: The Access Board issued accessibility
  guidelines for newly constructed and altered recreation facilities in 2002. The recreation facility
  guidelines are a supplement to ADASAD. They cover the following facilities and elements:
  amusement rides, boating facilities, fishing piers and platforms, miniature golf courses, golf
  courses, exercise equipment, bowling lanes, shooting facilities, swimming pools, wading pools,
  and spas. These summaries were updated following issuance of ADASAD (www.accessboard.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/guides).
- Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas: The Regulatory Negotiation Committee on Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas was established in June 1997. The accessibility guidelines proposed by the Committee include consideration of the latest information, design, and construction practices in existence. Proposed Section 16 of ADAAG requires all areas of newly designed or newly constructed and altered portions of existing trails connecting to designated trailheads or accessible trails to comply with this section. This proposed section also provides design guidelines for all newly constructed and altered camping facilities, picnic areas, and beach access routes. It is recognized that compliance with this section will not always result in facilities that will be accessible to all persons with disabilities. These guidelines recognize that often the natural environment will prevent full compliance with certain technical provisions, which are outlined in this publication (https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/outdoor-developed-areas/final-guidelines-for-outdoor-developed-areas).

#### Guidance Material and Advisory Reports for Facilities

The following publications provide additional information on specific aspects of the above guidelines and standards for facilities. Employees are encouraged to refer to these publications to obtain more detailed and up-to-date information when evaluating and implementing accessibility improvements to facilities. Note that several websites have been reconfigured and some outdated information removed. Some web addresses or hyperlinks may not be functional and not all information contained in the documents references current standards.

- Using ADAAG Technical Bulletin: This bulletin was developed to serve the specific needs of
  architects and other design professionals who must apply the ADAAG to new construction and
  alterations projects covered by Titles II and III of the ADA. It is also intended to clarify
  accessibility regulations generally, including those that apply to existing facilities covered by the
  ADA.
- Detectable Warnings Update (March 2014): Currently, the Access Board is in the process of
  developing guidelines on public rights-of-way that, once finalized, will supplement the new
  ADASAD and be the enforceable standard for ROW facilities. This update was expected in 2013
  but as of publication of this SETP is still pending. While ADASAD covers various features
  common to public streets and sidewalks, such as curb ramps and crosswalks, further guidance is

necessary to address conditions unique to public ROW. Constraints posed by space limitations at sidewalks, roadway design practices, slope, and terrain raise valid questions on how and to what extent access can be achieved. Guidance on providing access for blind pedestrians at street crossings is also considered essential. This bulletin outlines the requirements of detectable warnings, a distinctive surface pattern of domes detectable by cane or underfoot, which are used to alert people with vision impairments of their approach to streets and hazardous drop-offs. Note that detectable warnings are required in very few locations outside of the public ROW and are often installed in parking lots and similar site conditions where they are not required and should not be placed. Overuse of detectable warnings can lead to confusion for persons with vision loss and can create unsafe conditions for persons using mobility devices. (https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/streets-sidewalks/public-rights-ofway/guidance-and-research/detectable-warnings-update)

Assistive Listening Systems Technical Bulletins: Assistive listening systems are devices designed to help people with hearing loss improve their auditory access in difficult and largearea listening situations. Typically, these devices are used in such venues as movie houses, theaters, auditoriums, convention centers, and stadiums, where they are piggybacked on a publicaddress system. They may also be used in smaller listening locations like courtrooms, museums, classrooms, and community centers. This web site provides information about the types of systems that are currently available and tips on choosing the appropriate systems for different types of applications (https://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/assistive-devices-people-hearing-voicespeech-or-language-disorders).

#### Guidance Material for Communication

- Standards for Electronic and Information Technology: The Access Board is issuing final accessibility standards for electronic and information technology covered by Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998. Section 508 requires the Access Board to publish standards setting forth a definition of electronic and information technology and the technical and functional performance criteria necessary for such technology to comply with section 508. (https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/communications-and-it/about-thesection-508-standards/guide-to-the-section-508-standards). Section 508 also requires that individuals with disabilities, who are members of the public seeking information or services from a Federal agency, have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to that provided to the public who are not individuals with disabilities, unless an undue burden would be imposed on the agency. (www.section508.gov/)
- Bulletin on the Telecommunications Act Accessibility Guidelines: As technology continues to improve our means of telecommunication, it can pose challenges to accessibility on one hand, while on the other hold the key to innovative access solutions. Section 255 of the Telecommunications Act requires telecommunications products and services to be accessible to people with disabilities. This is required to the extent access is "readily achievable," meaning easily accomplishable, without much difficulty or expense. Telecommunications products

covered include: wired and wireless telecommunication devices, such as telephones (including pay phones and cellular phones), pagers, and fax machines; other products that have a telecommunication service capability, such as computers with modems, and equipment that carriers use to provide services, such as a phone company's switching equipment. (https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/communications-and-it/about-the-telecommunications-act-guidelines).

Federal guidelines and standards are subject to periodic revision based on research findings and guidance from advisory committees. The county should have a regular practice of reviewing research materials posted to the U.S. Access Board's website and updating local guidelines and practices as new standards are adopted or existing standards are revised.

#### Resources for Providing Accessible Programs & Facilities

- ADA Document Portal: This website (<a href="https://adata.org/ada-document-portal">https://adata.org/ada-document-portal</a>) provides links to more than 7,400 documents on a wide range of ADA topics. The ADA Document Portal is supported by the 10 ADA & IT Technical Assistance Centers.
- The U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Disability Employment Policy: <a href="www.dol.gov/odep/">www.dol.gov/odep/</a>. The Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) is the only non-regulatory federal agency that promotes policies and coordinates with employers and all levels of government to increase workplace success for people with disabilities.
- National Center on Accessibility (NCA): The Center (<a href="http://ncaonline.org">http://ncaonline.org</a>) is a cooperative effort between the National Park Service (NPS) and Indiana University to provide information and technical assistance, primarily on recreation access. An example of the research activities of the NCA is the National Trails Surface Study. Initiated in 2005, this longitudinal study is primarily the result of questions that the National Center on Accessibility has, for many years and continues to receive from organizations, agencies and individuals who desire to make their trails accessible; are interested in an unobtrusive surface that blends and is friendly to the environment; and provides a quality trail experience for people with and without disabilities.
- National Center on Health, Physical Activity, and Disability: The Center (www.ncpad.org)
  provides information and resources on physical activity to help people with disabilities find ways
  to become more active and healthy. The Center also provides information on how to provide
  access to fitness centers, schools, recreation facilities, camps, and health and leisure services.
- National Park Service: NPS has many programs that address the issue of providing accessible recreation services to people with disabilities. These include Wilderness Accessibility for People with Disabilities (<a href="www.ncd.gov/publications/1992/December1992#8-1a">www.ncd.gov/publications/1992/December1992#8-1a</a>) and Director's Order #42-Accessibility, which establishes the purpose and role of the NPS Accessibility Program (<a href="www.nps.gov/accessibility.htm">www.nps.gov/accessibility.htm</a>), lists applicable laws, standards, and authorities, implementation strategies, roles, and responsibilities. It also addresses NPS policies and provides links to additional information sources.
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Recreation Educational Services

Division: RES (<a href="https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/res-recreation-educational-services/res-greenways-trails.html">https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/res-recreation-educational-services/res-greenways-trails.html</a>) has produced a Greenways and Trails Program, ADA Accessibility Guidelines document the issues pedestrian trail projects face and the planning and design components that must be incorporated to ensure facilities are accessible to and usable by people with disabilities.

#### Technical Resources

The county will utilize the many disability-related resources available through the internet.

Assistive Technology Vendors and Service Providers

- American Sign Language Interpreters: A pool of on-call American Sign Language interpreters should be developed. This list should be routinely updated to ensure their availability. Some programs may need to have a pool of interpreters who are available on a 24-hour basis to handle emergency procedures. The required qualifications of these interpreters should be established. Many non-certified interpreters provided by local services may have excellent skills and be qualified to handle most circumstances. However, unique circumstances, such as the provision of emergency medical services, may require interpreters who are approved by the courts and can ensure a level of confidentiality. Resources and contacts for qualified sign language interpreters and information for the deaf and hard of hearing are at the following locations:
  - West Tennessee School for the Dear 100 Berryhill Drive Jackson, Tennessee 38301 731-423-5705
    - Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf <a href="www.rid.org/">www.rid.org/</a>, including the Tennessee Chapter (<a href="http://www.tennrid.org/">http://www.tennrid.org/</a>).
- Assistive Technology: Systems and devices amplify sound for persons with hearing disabilities should be available for public meetings and conferences. Different types of devices are more suitable for different types of hearing disabilities. Devices should be chosen to accommodate the greatest number of individuals.
- Telecommunications Devices Access Programs (TDAP): The Telecommunications Devices Access Program (TDAP) is established by Chapter 417 of the Public Acts of 1999. In accordance with the Act, the program is designed to distribute appropriate telecommunications devices so that persons who have a disability may effectively use basic telephone service. The Tennessee Public Utility Commission was given the responsibility and authority to implement and manage this program. Devices are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. However, there are certain qualifiers that might enable individuals to receive devices on a priority basis.

  (https://www.tn.gov/tpuc/telecommunications-devices-access-programs-tdap.html)
- Tennessee Relay Services (TNRS): As a service to Tennessee's deaf, deaf-blind, hard-of-hearing, and hearing and speech-impaired community, the Tennessee Relay Service (TNRS) provides free, statewide assisted telephone service to those with speech, hearing, and visual impairments.

(www.tn.gov/tpuc/relay-center-services.html).

- Technology Access Center (TAC): The Technology Access Center has offered services for middle Tennesseans with disabilities and functional limitations since 1989. The Center is operated by the nonprofit corporation, Access Services of Middle Tennessee. The mission of the corporation's board and staff members is to promote the independence and participation of individuals of all ages with disabilities in school, work, play and everyday activities through their use of assistive technology. (http://tacnashville.org/)
- Closed Caption Machine To the extent practical, county divisions should have access to a
  device for encoding closed captioning on films and videotapes used for training and other
  programs.
- Enlarging Printed Materials A copy machine capable of enlarging printed materials should be available for each site where programs or transaction counter services are provided to the public.
- Optical Readers Equipment that can translate printed information into an audio format should be available to Departments.
- TDD To the extent necessary, county Divisions should have access to a text telephone or have
  access to a telephone transfer service as required by the law and offered by public telephone
  companies.
- TDI TDI's (formerly known as Telecommunications for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Inc.)
  mission is to promote equal access in telecommunications and media for people who are deaf,
  hard of hearing, late deafened, or deaf blind. TDI's online resources (<a href="https://tdiforaccess.org/">https://tdiforaccess.org/</a>)
  include information about telecommunications access such a TTY, pagers, telephony, VoIP, and
  more.

#### Guide to Disabilities and Disability Etiquette

A summary guide to disabilities and disability etiquette has been included below. The guide will allow staff members to become familiar with a variety of types of disabilities and help them to be more sensitive to the abilities and needs of people with disabilities in order not to offend or demean them. The guide should be periodically updated to ensure that it includes current acceptable language for talking about disabilities.

The National Organization on Disability reports that more than 59 million Americans have a disability. This section is for anyone — with or without a disability — who wants to interact more effectively with people who are disabled.

The ADA was conceived with the goal of integrating people with disabilities into all aspects of American life, particularly the workplace and the marketplace. Sensitivity toward people with disabilities is not only in the spirit of the ADA, it makes good business sense. It can help the county expand its services to citizens, better serve its customers and improve relationships with its employees.

When supervisors and co-workers use disability etiquette, employees with disabilities feel more comfortable and work more productively. Practicing disability etiquette is an easy way to make all

people feel more comfortable and welcomed in their environment.

There is no reason to feel awkward when dealing with a person who has a disability. This section provides some basic tips for county staff to follow. If a county employee is ever unsure how to best serve a person with a disability, just ask them.

- Ask Before You Help Just because someone has a disability, don't assume he/she needs your help. If the setting is accessible, people with disabilities can usually get around fine without assistance. Adults with disabilities want to be treated as independent people. Offer assistance only if the person appears to need it. If they do want help, ask what type of help they would like before you offer any assistance. What you think they may need may not be what they really need.
- Do Not Touch! Some people with disabilities depend on their arms for balance. Grabbing them even if you mean well could knock them off balance and create an injury. This is especially true of a person using a cane, crutches, or walker. When someone is in a wheelchair, never pat their head or touch their wheelchair (or scooter) without permission. This equipment is part of their personal space and touching it is considered rude.
- Engage Your Mind Before Engaging Your Mouth Always speak directly to the person with the disability NOT to their companion, aide, or sign language interpreter. Making small talk with a person who has a disability is great; just talk to him/her like you would anyone else. Respect his/her privacy and don't ask questions about their disability unless they invite the discussion. If you are with a child who asks, don't make the situation awkward for everyone; let the person with the disability respond directly to the child. They are used to children's questions.
- Make No Assumptions People with disabilities are the best judge of what they can or cannot
  do. Do not make any decisions for them about participating in any activity or what they may or
  may not be able to do. Simply respond to their questions and let them make their own decisions.
  Depending on the situation, it may be a violation of the ADA to exclude someone because of a
  wrong decision on what they're capable of doing.
- Respond Graciously to Requests When people who have a disability ask for an accommodation at a county-owned property, it is not a complaint. It shows they feel comfortable enough in your establishment to ask for what they need. If they get a positive response, they will enjoy their transaction and feel comfortable to come back again and again. Unless they are asking for something outlandish, provide what is asked for. If they request something unreasonable, contact your ADA Coordinator for a direction toward a resolution.
- Terminology PUT THE PERSON FIRST! Always say "person with a disability" rather than "disabled person". This recognizes that they are a person first, not a disability first. If someone has a specific disability, it would be a "person who is blind", a "person who is deaf", or a "person with dwarfism". Each person may have their own preferred terminology, and if you're not sure what to use, just ask them. Most, however, will recognize the effort when you just refer to them as "people".

- Avoid outdated, politically incorrect terms like "handicapped" or "crippled". Be aware that many people with disabilities dislike jargon and euphemistic terms like "physically challenged" and "differently abled". Say "wheelchair user" instead of "confined to a wheelchair" or "wheelchair bound". The wheelchair is what enables the person to get around, but they are neither confined by it nor bound to it. The wheelchair is liberating, not confining.
- With any disability, avoid negative, disempowering words like "victim" or "sufferer".
   Say "person with AIDS" instead of "AIDS victim" or person who "suffers from AIDS".
- o It's okay to use idiomatic expressions when talking to people with disabilities. For example, saying "It was good to see you" and "See you later" to a person who is blind is completely acceptable. They will use the same terminology and it's inappropriate to respond with questions like, "How are you going to see me later?"
- o An individual in a wheelchair may say, "Let's go for a walk" and it's okay for you to say it too. The situation will only become awkward if you make it so.
- Many people who are Deaf communicate with sign language and consider themselves to be members of a cultural and linguistic minority group. They refer to themselves as Deaf (with a capital D) and may be offended by the term "hearing impaired." Others may not object to the term, but in general it is safest to refer to people who have hearing loss but communicate through a spoken language as "people with hearing loss" and those who have a profound hearing loss as "people who are Deaf".

#### Community Groups, Organizations, Associations, and Commissions

There are a large number of groups nationally, regionally, and within each state that provide specialized services, information, and advocacy for persons with all disabilities. A number of advocacy groups are listed below, the list is not intended to be complete by any means:

- Ability Resources: Ability Resources Inc. (<a href="http://www.abilityresources.org/">http://www.abilityresources.org/</a>) was founded in 1976. Their mission is to assist people with disabilities in attaining and maintaining their personal independence. One way this can be achieved is in the creation of an environment in which people with disabilities can exercise their rights to control and direct their own lives.
- ADA National Network: The ADA National Network (<a href="https://adata.org/">https://adata.org/</a>) provides information, guidance and training on the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), tailored to meet the needs of business, government and individuals at local, regional and national levels. The ADA National Network consists of ten Regional ADA National Network Centers located throughout the United States that provide local assistance to ensure that the ADA is implemented wherever possible.
- American Council of the Blind: ACB (<a href="https://www.acb.org/">https://www.acb.org/</a>) is a national organization advocating on behalf of persons who are blind or have low vision. ACB also publishes A Guide to Making Documents Accessible to People Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired. ACB is located at 1703 N Bearuregard Street, Suite 420, Alexandria, VA 22311. You can reach them by

- phone at (800) 424-8666 or by e-mail at info@acb.org.
- American Association of People with Disabilities: The American Association of People with Disabilities (<a href="www.aapd.com/">www.aapd.com/</a>) is the largest non-profit, non-partisan, cross-disability organization in the United States.
- National Association of the Deaf: NAD is a national consumer organization representing people who are deaf and hard of hearing. NAD provides information about standards for American Sign Language Interpreters and the Captioned Media Program on its website (www.nad.org).
- National Federation of the Blind: NFB is a national organization advocating on behalf of persons who are blind or have low vision. NFB provided online resources (www.nfb.org) for technology for the blind, including a technology resource list, a computer resource list, screen access technology, sources of large print software for computers, and sources of closed circuit TV (CCTVs). There is also a Tennessee state chapter (http://www.nfbtn.org/).
- National Organization on Disability: The National Organization on Disability promotes the full and equal participation and contribution of America's 54 million men, women and children with disabilities in all aspects of life. NOD maintains an on-line directory of information and links including transportation related resources (www.nod.org).
- Paralyzed Veterans of America: PVA is a national advocacy organization representing veterans.
   PVA's Sports and Recreation Program promotes a range of activities for people with disabilities, with special emphasis on activities that enhance lifetime health and fitness. PVA's website (<a href="http://www.pva.org/">http://www.pva.org/</a>) provides information on useful sports publications and a list of contacts.
- United Spinal Association: United Spinal Association is a membership organization serving
  individuals with spinal cord injuries or disease. Formerly known as the Eastern Paralyzed
  Veterans Association, the organization expanded its mission to serve people with spinal cord
  injuries or disease regardless of their age, gender, or veteran status. Information on accessibility
  training and consulting services and recreational opportunities for people with spinal cord
  injuries or disease is available on their website (www.unitedspinal.org).
- World Institute on Disability: WID is an international public policy center dedicated to carrying out research on disability issues and overcoming obstacles to independent living. WID maintains an on-line information and resource directory on technology, research, universal design, and the ADA. (www.wid.org/resources).
- Tennessee Department of Human Services provides information on a wide variety of disability services (<a href="https://www.tn.gov/humanservices/disability-services.html">https://www.tn.gov/humanservices/disability-services.html</a>). Information is provided for:
  - o Vocational Rehabilitation
  - Blind & Visually Impaired Services
  - o Deaf, Deaf-Blind, and Hard of Hearing Services
  - Tennessee Rehabilitation Center
  - o Community Tennessee Rehabilitation Centers

- Disability Determination Services
- Tennessee Technology Access Program
- o Councils and Committees
- o Tennessee Business Enterprises
- Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Office Locations
- Tennessee Commission on Aging and Disability: The Tennessee Commission on Aging and Disability was created by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1963. The Commission is the designated state agency on aging and is mandated to provide leadership relative to aging issues on behalf of older persons in the state. Our mission is to bring together and leverage programs, resources, and organizations to protect and ensure the quality of life and independence of older Tennesseans and adults with disabilities. (www.tn.gov/aging.html).
- Tennessee Association of the Deaf: The Tennessee Association of the Deaf (TAD) is a state association affiliated with the National Association of the Deaf and the local chapters across Tennessee. It serves as an advocate for more than 500,000 deaf and hard of hearing people living in Tennessee. The TAD is a non-profit state association operating independently of federal, state, and local. Membership includes deaf, hard of hearing, and hearing people. The mission of TAD is to promote the general welfare of deaf, hard of hearing, and hearing people by advocating accessible services and programs across Tennessee. The paramount significance of this mission is that it will enable all individuals to achieve full participation into the mainstream of life and community (www.deaftenn1897.org/).
- Southeast ADA Center: The Southeast ADA Center a leader in providing information, training, and guidance on the ADA and disability access tailored to the needs of business, government, and individuals at local, state, and regional levels. They also conduct research to reduce and eliminate barriers to employment and economic self-sufficiency and to increase the civic and social participation of Americans with disabilities. (<a href="http://www.adasoutheast.org/">http://www.adasoutheast.org/</a>)
- Tennessee Disability Pathfinder: Tennessee Disability Pathfinder provides free information, resources, support, and referrals to Tennesseans with disabilities and their families. Through three major program components, they provide information and resources to individuals of all ages, all types of disabilities, and language spoken.
   (https://vkc.mc.vanderbilt.edu/vkc/pathfinder/)
- Disability Rights Tennessee: Disability Rights Tennessee (DRT) was founded in 1978 and recently the agency was known as Disability Law & Advocacy Center of Tennessee. Today, DRT is Tennessee's Protection & Advocacy System and has served—at no cost—more than 40,000 clients with disabilities. Their mission is to protect the rights of Tennesseans with disabilities. DRT provides services to people with disabilities across the state with numerous issues, including employment discrimination, safety in schools, abuse and neglect, and access to community resources and services. (<a href="https://www.disabilityrightstn.org/">https://www.disabilityrightstn.org/</a>)
- Tennessee Disability Coalition: The Tennessee Disability Coalition is an alliance of

organizations and individuals joined to promote the full and equal participation of people with disabilities in all aspects of life. The Coalition and its member organizations represent Tennesseans of every age, economic background, political persuasion and disability. Some are disability-specific groups, like the Autism Society of Middle Tennessee, while others are cross-disability and may focus on specific issues, such as independent living, employment, or assistive technology. Each is committed to collaboration toward improving the lives of all Tennesseans who are touched by a disability. <a href="https://www.tndisability.org/">https://www.tndisability.org/</a>

- Statewide Independent Living Council of Tennessee (SILC): Their mission has been to promote independent living philosophies in Tennessee and support its practices and values. As such, the SILC TN educates the community and public leaders about the IL philosophy, provides training and support to the Independent Living community, and, per new language of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), facilitates funding opportunities for expanding the practice of IL in Tennessee. (http://www.silctn.org/)
- The Arc Tennessee: The Arc Tennessee is a grassroots, non-profit, statewide advocacy organization for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families. (www.thearctn.org/)
- Tennessee Council of the Blind (TCB): The Tennessee Council of the Blind (TCB) is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit membership organization whose members are concerned about the dignity and well-being of blind people and a proud affiliate of the American Council of the Blind. Their members include persons who are blind, losing vision, or are parents of a child who is blind or visually impaired or fully sighted. (<a href="www.tennesseecounciloftheblind.org/">www.tennesseecounciloftheblind.org/</a>)
- Support and Training for Exceptional Parents (STEP): Their mission is to improve the lives of families of children with disabilities by guiding them through challenges they face accessing education and community programs. STEP provides services that promote working together with school staff to resolve issues often faced by children with disabilities at school, such as harassment, bullying, low expectations, and social isolation. (www.tnstep.org/)
- Deaf Link: Provides accessible hazard alert system (AHAS), video remote interpreting (VRI), pre-recorded interpreting (PRI), and Shelter Link (an internet-based interpreting service for sheltering and mass care agencies) to provide the highest standard of inclusion for persons who are Deaf, Blind, Hard-of Hearing and Deaf-Blind. (www.deaflink.com/)

#### **Potential Funding Opportunities**

Grants may be available from a wide variety of sources from state and federal agencies to private agencies and non-profits. A number of potential programs are available. The following is not intended to be complete by any means and not all grants are funded at all times. The Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation offers a number of grants for parks and recreation facilities. Recreation Educational Services is responsible for administering federal and state recreational grant programs to local and state governments. The Division manages the Local Parks and Recreation Fund (LPRF), the Recreational Trails Program (RTP), and the Tennessee Recreation Initiative Program (TRIP), and the

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Refer to their website for a matrix of grant programs. (https://www.tn.gov/environment/about-tdec/grants/grants-recreation-grants-home.html) Likewise, the Tennessee Department of Transportation administers several grant programs for transportation-related projects (https://www.tn.gov/tdot/government/g/gr/tdot-grant-information.html).

#### Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Access Board: An independent Federal agency devoted to accessibility for people with disabilities. The Access Board developed the accessibility guidelines for the ADA and provides technical assistance and training on these guidelines.

**Accessible**: Describes a facility in the public right-of-way that provides ADA compliant access for people with disabilities.

Accessible Pedestrian Signal (APS): A device that communicates information about the WALK phase in audible and vibrotactile formats.

**Alteration**: A change to a facility in the public right-of-way that affects or could affect pedestrian access, circulation, or use.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Federal civil rights legislation passed in 1990 and effective July 1992 (42 USC 12131). The ADA prohibits discrimination and ensures equal opportunity for persons with disabilities.

**ADAAG**: An acronym for the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (formerly called "ADA Accessibility Guidelines"). These standards contain scoping and technical requirements for accessibility to buildings and facility sites.

**Auxiliary Aids and Services:** Includes a wide range of services and devices that promote effective communication or allows access to goods or services. Examples may include qualified interpreters, note takers, telephone handset amplifiers, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDDs), audio recordings, Braille materials, communication boards, and many others.

Complaint: A written statement, alleging violation of the ADA, which contains the complainant's name and address and describes the county's alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform them of the nature and date of the alleged violation. It shall be signed by the complainant or by someone authorized to do so on his or her behalf. Complaints filed on behalf of classes or third parties shall describe or identify (by name, if possible) the alleged victims of discrimination.

Cross Slope: The grade that is perpendicular to the direction of pedestrian travel.

Curb Ramp: A ramp that cuts through or is built up to the curb.

**Detectable Warning**: Surface consisting of truncated domes aligned in a square or radial grid pattern, and built in or applied to a walking surface.

**Disability:** Defines a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual: a record of such an impairment: or being regarded as having such an impairment.

**Element**: An architectural or mechanical component of a building, facility, space, site, or public right-of-way.

**Essential Job Functions:** The fundamental job duties of the employment position that the individual with a disability holds or desires. The term "essential functions" does not include

marginal functions of the position.

**Existing Facility:** Refers to buildings that were constructed before the ADA went into effect. A public building constructed before the effective date of Title II does not have to be fully accessible unless the removal of barriers, including structural ones, is readily achievable.

**Facility:** All or any portion of buildings, structures, improvements, elements, and pedestrian or vehicular routes located in the public right-of-way.

**Impairment:** A physical or mental impairment means any physiological disorder, or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological, musculoskeletal, special sense organs, respiratory (including speech organs), cardiovascular, reproductive, digestive, genito-urinary, hemic and lymphatic, skin, and endocrine; or any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

Major Life Activity: A term used in the ADA definition of disability. It refers to activities that an average person can perform with little or no difficulty, such as walking, seeing, speaking, hearing, breathing, learning, performing manual tasks, caring for oneself, and working. These are examples only. Other activities such as sitting, standing, lifting, or reading are also major life activities.

**Operable Part**: A component of an element used to insert or withdraw objects, or to activate, deactivate, or adjust the element.

**Pedestrian Access Route (PAR):** A continuous and unobstructed path of travel provided for pedestrians with disabilities within or coinciding with a pedestrian circulation path.

**Pedestrian Circulation Path**: A prepared exterior or interior surface provided for pedestrian travel in public right-of-way.

**PROWAG**: An acronym for the Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way (formerly called "Public Rights-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines"). These guidelines, first issued in 2005 by the U. S. Access Board, have not yet been adopted by the U.S. Access Board but are recommended by the Federal Highway Administration as a best practice when working in the public right-of-way. This guidance addresses design practices related to pedestrian access to walkways and streets, including crosswalks, curb ramps, street furnishings, pedestrian signals, parking, and other components of public rights-of-way.

**Public Entity:** Entities that must comply with Title II. The term is defined as: any state or local government; any department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a state or local government; or certain commuter authorities as well as Amtrak. It does not include the Federal government.

**Public Right-of-Way**: Public land or property, usually in interconnected corridors, that is acquired for or dedicated to transportation purposes.

Qualified Historic Facility: A facility that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historic under an appropriate state or local law.

Qualified Individual with a Disability: An individual with a disability who, with or without

reasonable modification to rules, policies, or practices, removal of architectural, communication, or transportation barriers, or the provision of auxiliary services or aids, meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by the county.

**Readily Achievable:** Is easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense. In determining whether an action is readily achievable, factors to be considered include nature and cost of the action, overall financial resources and the effect on expenses and resources, legitimate safety requirements, impact on the operation of a site, and, if applicable, overall financial resources, size, and type of operation of any parent corporation or entity.

**Reasonable Accommodation:** Under Title I, a modification or adjustment to a job, the work environment, or the way things usually are done that enables a qualified individual with a disability to enjoy an equal employment opportunity. Reasonable accommodation is a key nondiscrimination requirement of the ADA.

Running Slope: The grade that is parallel to the direction of pedestrian travel.

**Safe Harbor:** Elements of existing facilities that already comply with either the 1991 ADA Standards or UFAS are not required to comply with the 2010 ADA Standards unless they were altered on or after March 15, 2012 and elements comprising a path of travel to an altered primary function area are not required to comply with the 2010 ADA Standard merely as the result of an alteration to a primary function area, provided those elements comply with the 1991 ADA Standard or UFAS.

**Service Animal:** Any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition.

**Undue Burden:** The ADA does not require a public entity to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a service, program, or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where personnel of the public entity believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the service, program, or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, a public entity has the burden of proving that compliance with this subpart would result in such alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the head of the public entity or his or her designee after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action required to comply with this subpart would result in such an alteration or such burdens, a public entity shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services provided by the public entity.

Vertical Surface Discontinuities: Vertical differences in level between two adjacent surfaces.



#### **Appendix B: Public Notice**

## NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

In accordance with the requirements of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"), Madison County will not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs, or activities.

**Employment:** Madison County does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices and complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under title I of the ADA.

Effective Communication: Madison County will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for qualified persons with disabilities so they can participate equally in Madison County's programs, services, and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braille, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have speech, hearing, or vision impairments.

**Modifications to Policies and Procedures:** Madison County will make all reasonable modifications to policies and programs to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all of its programs, services, and activities. For example, individuals with service animals are welcomed in Madison County offices, even where pets are generally prohibited.

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activity of Montgomery County, should contact the office of Mr. Tony White, Madison County ADA Coordinator, 100 East Main Street, Jackson, TN 38301, (731)-423-6057, as soon as possible but no less than five (5) business days before the scheduled event.

The ADA does not require Madison County to take any action that would fundamentally alter the nature of its programs or services, or impose an undue financial or administrative burden.

Complaints that a program, service, or activity of Madison County is not accessible to persons with disabilities should be directed to Mr. Tony White, Madison County ADA Coordinator, 100 East Main Street, Jackson, TN 38301, (731)-423-6057

Madison County will not place a surcharge on a particular individual with a disability or any group of individuals with disabilities to cover the cost of providing auxiliary aids/services or reasonable modifications of policy, such as retrieving items from locations that are open to the public but are not accessible to persons who use wheelchairs.

#### **Appendix C: Grievance Procedure**

# Madison County, TN Grievance Procedure under The Americans with Disabilities Act

This Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"). It may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits by Madison County. The County's Personnel Policy governs employment-related complaints of disability discrimination.

The complaint should be in writing and contain information about the alleged discrimination such as name, address, phone number of complainant and location, date, and description of the problem. Alternative means of filing complaints, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint will be made available for persons with disabilities upon request.

The complaint should be submitted by the grievant and/or his/her designee as soon as possible but no later than 60 calendar days after the alleged violation to:

Tony White
ADA Coordinator
100 East Main
Jackson, TN 38301
731-423-6057
9:00am – 4:30pm Monday through Friday

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator or her designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and the possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days of the meeting, the ADA Coordinator or her designee will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille, or audio tape. The response will explain the position of Madison County and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

If the response by the ADA Coordinator or her designee does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his/her designee may appeal the decision within 15 calendar days after receipt of the response to the County Mayor or his designee.

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the County Mayor or his designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, the County Mayor Jimmy Harris or his designee will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

All written complaints received by the ADA Coordinator or appointed designee, appeals to the County Mayor or his designee, and responses from these two offices will be retained by the Madison County for at least three years.

### **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan**

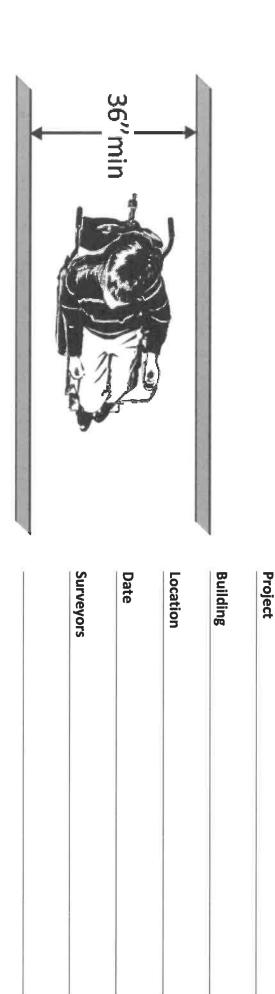
**Appendix D: Blank Self Evaluation Checklists** 



## **ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities**

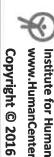
## Priority 1 – Approach & Entrance

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



An accessible route from site arrival points and an accessible entrance should be provided for everyone.

**Contact Information** 



www.HumanCenteredDesign.org Institute for Human Centered Design



Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty **ADA National Network** www.ADAchecklist.org

and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government. Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design

ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or

For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

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	1.3 Of the access least one a v space?* [208.2.4]				[208.2]	of accessible	<b>1.2</b> If parking is public, are a	Parking Accessible p	See 2010 Al	transportation	passenger loading zo	<b>1.1</b> Is there at le site arrival p	Priority 1 – Ap
	Of the accessible spaces, is at least one a van accessible space?* [208.2.4]					of accessible spaces provided?	If parking is provided for the public, are an adequate number	Parking Accessible parking spaces should be identified by size, access aisle and signage	See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 206.2.1]	transportation stops) that does	passenger loading zones, public	Is there at least one route from site arrival points (parking,	Priority 1 - Approach & Entrance
	Yes No				Accessible #:	Total #:	Yes No	e identified by size, a		of route:	If yes, location	Yes No	ınce
	*For every 6 or fraction of 6 parking spaces required by the table above, at least 1 should be a van accessible space.	100+ see 2010 Standards 208.2	76 - 100	51 - 75	26 - 50	1 - 25	Total Spaces	ccess aisle and signag					はなるないない
	ction of 6 parking the table above, a van accessible	ındards 208.2	4	ယ	2	_	Accessible Spaces	je.					
		Photo #:							Photo #:				Comments
Reconfigure by	* If constructed before 3/15/2012, parking is compliant if at least 1 in every 8 accessible spaces is van accessible				•	•	<ul> <li>Reconfigure by</li> </ul>		solutions	<ul> <li>Add a lift if site constraints prevent other</li> </ul>	maximum slope	<ul><li>Add a ramp</li><li>Regrade to 1:20</li></ul>	s Possible Solutions

1.6 Is at least 98 inches of vertical clearance provided for the van accessible space? [502.5] Measurement:	At least 11 feet wide with an access aisle at least 5 feet wide?  Or At least 8 feet wide with an access aisle at least 8 feet wide?  [502.2]	1.5 Is the van accessible space:	least 5 feet wide? [502.2, 502.3]  Note: Two spaces may share an access aisle. Check state/local requirements; some specify that each space have its own aisle.	feet wide with an access aisle at
98"min	or or 11'min8'min8'min8'min		e'min——s'min	
• Reconfigure to provide van-accessible space(s) • Photo #:	van-accessible space(s) •  Photo #:	Reconfigure to provide	repainting lines  •  Photo #:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

			1.10		1.9		1.00		1.7
of Accessibility is not required on the ground.	ground? [502.6] Note: The International Symbol	Is the bottom of the sign at least 60 inches above the	Are accessible spaces identified with a sign that includes the International Symbol of Accessibility?		Do the access aisles adjoin an accessible route? [502.3]	directions? [502.4]	Is the slope of the accessible parking spaces and access aisles	Note: The marking method and color may be addressed by state/local requirements.	Are the access aisles marked so as to discourage parking in them? [502.3.3]
	Measurement:	Yes No	Yes No		Yes No	Measurement:	Yes No		Yes No
13		60"min	6					area to be marked—	
Photo #:				Photo #:		Photo #:		Photo #:	
			<ul><li>Install signs</li></ul>		<ul> <li>Create accessible route</li> <li>Relocate accessible space</li> </ul>	•	Regrade surface		<ul><li>Mark access aisles</li></ul>

1.14	1.13	Exter		1.12	1.11
Is the route at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	Is the route stable, firm and slip-resistant? [302.1]	Exterior Accessible Route	Note: If parking serves multiple entrances, accessible parking should be dispersed.	Of the total parking spaces, are the accessible spaces located on the closest accessible route to the accessible entrance(s)? [208.3.1]	Are there signs reading "van accessible" at van accessible spaces? [502.6]
Yes No	Yes No			Yes No	Yes No
36"min					ACCESSIBLE VAN ACCESSIBLE
	Photo #:		Photo #:		Photo #:
<ul> <li>Change or move landscaping, furnishings or other items</li> <li>Widen route</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Repair uneven paving</li> <li>Fill small bumps and breaks with patches</li> <li>Replace gravel with asphalt or other surface</li> </ul>			<ul><li>Reconfigure spaces</li><li>•</li></ul>	<ul><li>Install signs</li><li>•</li></ul>

P.				1.16		1.15	
than 1:20, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 20 inches of route run? [403.3]  Note: If the running slope is steeper than 1:20, treat as a ramp and add features such as edge protection and handrails.	[302.3]	Is the long dimension perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel?	no larger than ½ inches?	If there are grates or openings	feet in length and less than 60 inches wide, is there a passing space no less than 60 x 60 inches? [403.5.3]	If the route is greater than 200	Note: The accessible route can narrow to 32 inches min. for a max. of 24 inches. These narrower portions of the route must be at least 48 inches from each other.
YesNo	]	Yes No	Measurement:	Yes No	Measurement:	٦l	
		max max			36"min 60"min		424"max + 4 — 48" min — 424"max + 32"min 32"min
Photo #:	Photo #:				Photo #:	Photo #:	
• Regrade to 1:20 max.			• •	<ul> <li>Replace or move grate</li> </ul>	space	Widos south for species	

1.50	than 1:48? [403.3]	Yes No		Photo #:	Regrade to 1:48 max.
Curb	Curb Ramps				
1.19	If the accessible route crosses a curb, is there a curb ramp? [402.2]	Yes No		Photo #:	• Install curb ramp •
1.20	Is the running slope of the curb ramp no steeper than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of curb ramp run? [406.1, 405.2]	Yes No Measurement:	12 min — 1	Photo #:	• Regrade curb ramp •
1.21	Is the cross slope of the curb ramp, excluding flares, no steeper than 1:48? [406.1, 405.3]	Yes No Measurement:	48 min — 1	Photo #:	• Regrade curb ramp •

	1.27		1.26			1.25
[405.2]  Note: Rises no greater than 3 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:8 and rises no greater than 6 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:10 are permitted when such slopes are necessary due to space limitations.	For each section of the ramp, is the running slope no greater than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of ramp run?		Is the surface stable, firm and slip resistant? [405.4]	Note: If there are handrails, measure between the handrails.	inches wide? [405.5]	1.25 If there is a ramp is it at least 36 Yes No
	Yes No Measurement:		Yes No		eme [	Yes No
12 min				36"min		), It should be treated as a ramp.
Photo #:		Photo #:		Photo #:		
	<ul> <li>Relocate ramp</li> <li>Lengthen ramp to</li> <li>decrease slope</li> </ul>		• Resurface ramp		• •	Alter ramp

	Photo #:				
		if greater than 6"		Note: Curb ramps are not required to have handrails.	
•			Measurement:	[405.8]	
<ul><li>Add handrails</li></ul>			Yes No	If the ramp has a rise higher than 6 inches, are there	1.30
	Photo #:				
		S. A. C.		[405.7.4]	
<ul><li>Increase landing size</li></ul>			اً إِ	the ramp changes direction that is at least $60 \times 60$ inches?	
Alter ramp		7	Yes No	Is there a level landing where	1.29
	Photo #:				
		4	Measurement:	[405.7.2, 405.7.3]	
		,*60ºmin,	Yes No	At the bottom of the ramp?	
		lamp wrotin	Measurement:		
		landing widths must be at least equal to	Yes No	At the top of the ramp?	
<ul><li>Alter ramp</li><li>Relocate ramp</li></ul>				Is there a level landing that is at least 60 inches long and at least as wide as the ramp:	1.28

i.	1.33	1.32	1.31
is non-circular: is non-circular: Is the perimeter no less than 4 inches and no greater than 6% inches?	If the handrail gripping surface is circular, is it no less than 1 ¼ inches and no greater than 2 inches in diameter? [505.7.1]	Is the handrail gripping surface continuous and not obstructed along the top or sides? [505.3]  If there are obstructions, is the bottom of the gripping surface obstructed no greater than 20%? [505.6]	Is the top of the handrail gripping surface no less than 34 inches and no greater than 38 inches above the ramp surface? [505.4]
YesNo	Yes No Measurement:	Yes No  Neasurement:	Yes No Measurement:
4"-6 %" perimeter	41%-2%		34"-38"
	Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:
• Replace handrails •	<ul><li>Replace handrails</li><li></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Reconfigure or replace handrails</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reconfigure or replace handrails</li> <li>Adjust handrail height</li> </ul>

1.36				1.35	
To prevent wheelchair casters and crutch tips from falling off:  Does the surface of the ramp extend at least 12 inches beyond the inside face of the handrail?  Or  Is there a curb or barrier that prevents the passage of a 4-inch diameter sphere?  [405.9.1, 405.9.2]	Note: If a 12 inch extension would be a hazard (in circulation path) it is not required.	Return to a wall, guard, or landing surface? [505.10.1]	Extend at least 12 inches horizontally beyond the top and bottom of the ramp?	Does the handrail:	Is the cross section no greater than 2¼ inches? [505.7.2]
Yes No Measurement: Yes No Measurement:		Yes No	Yes No		
ess than 4"	min	12"			
Photo #:	Photo #:				Photo #:
<ul> <li>Add curb</li> <li>Add barrier</li> <li>Extend ramp width</li> </ul>			• •	Alter handrails	

Entrance	nce				
1.37	Is the main entrance accessible?	Yes No			<ul> <li>Redesign to make it accessible</li> </ul>
				Photo #:	•
1.38	If the main entrance is not accessible, is there an alternative accessible entrance?	Yes No			<ul> <li>Designate an entrance and make it accessible</li> <li>Ensure that accessible</li> </ul>
	Can the alternative accessible entrance be used independently and during the same hours as the main	Yes No			entrance can be used independently and during the same hours as the main entrance
2				71000 **.	
1.39	Do all inaccessible entrances have signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance? [216.6]	Yes No	ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCE		<ul> <li>Install signs</li> <li>Install signs on route</li> <li>before people get to</li> <li>inaccessible entrances so</li> <li>that people do not have</li> </ul>
				Photo #:	to turn around and retrace route
1.40	If not all entrances are accessible, is there a sign at the	∐Yes			• Install sign
	accessible entrance with the International Symbol of Accessibility? [216.6]		Ţ		•
				Photo #:	

	1.43			1.42	1.41
No more than ½ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed on or	If the threshold is vertical is it no more than ¼ inch high?  Or	On both sides of the door, is the ground or floor surface of the maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)? [404.2.4]	Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus at least 60 inches clear depth?	Is the clear opening width of the accessible entrance door at least 32 inches, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]
Yes No	Yes No	Yes No Measurement:		Yes No Measurement:	Yes No
1/4"max::	<u>/ //</u>		min 18"min	2	32" min 90°
		Photo #:			Photo #:
	<ul><li>Remove or replace threshold</li><li></li></ul>			<ul><li>Remove obstructions</li><li>Reconfigure walls</li><li>Add automatic door opener</li></ul>	<ul><li>Alter door</li><li>Install offset hinges</li></ul>

		1.44							
Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	Door handle?	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist?	or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.	Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½	the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2]	the top ½ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before	No more than % inch high with	Or	after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)?
		Yes No				Measurement:	□Yes □No		
			3/4"max[	<i>¥</i>		1/2"max[		<i>f_tt</i>	
Photo #:			Photo #:						
	•	<ul> <li>Replace inaccessible knob with lever, loop or push hardware</li> <li>Add automatic door opener</li> </ul>							

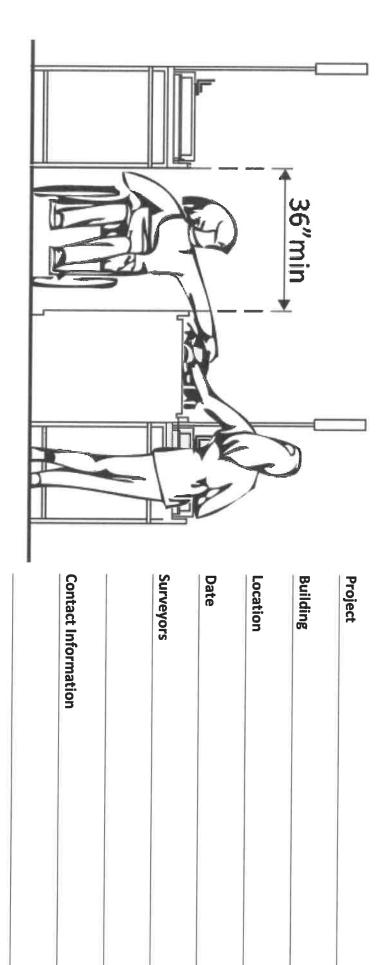
1.47		l el
	1.46	1.45
If there are two doors in a series, e.g. vestibule, is the distance between the doors at least 48 inches plus the width of the doors when swinging into the space?  [404.2.6]	If the door has a closer, does it take at least 5 seconds to close from an open position of 90 degrees to a position of 12 degrees from the latch? [404.2.8]	Are the operable parts of the door hardware no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor or ground surface? [404.2.7]
Measu	Yes Measu	Yes Measui
Yes No Neasurement:	Yes No Measurement:	Yes No Measurement:
48"min ————————————————————————————————————	90° 12°	34"- 48"
	Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul> <li>Remove inner door</li> <li>Change door swing</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Adjust closer</li><li>•</li></ul>	<ul><li>Change hardware height</li><li></li></ul>

							1.49				1.48			
						tripping hazards?	Are edges of carpets or mats securely attached to minimize		[302.2]	no higher than ½ inch thick?	If provided at the building			
	Yes No		Г	Yes No			Yes No		iviedsurement:		∏Yes ∏No			
									½"max				1 48 min	
Photo #:		Photo #:			Photo #:			Photo #:				Photo #:		
	• • •		• •	•	•	at edger	Secure carpeting or mats		•	•	Replace or remove mats			

## **ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities**

## Priority 2 - Access to Goods & Services

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



and to participate in activities without assistance. The layout of the building should allow people with disabilities to obtain goods and services



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		2.4		2.3	Î	Inte 2.2		2.1	Pri
must be at least 48 inches from each other:	Note: The accessible route can narrow to 32 inches min. for a max. of 24 inches. These	Is the route at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]		Is the route stable, firm and slip-resistant?	one accessible route? [206.2.4]	Interior Accessible Route  2.2 Are all public spaces on at least	main floor, lobby and elevator? [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 206.4]	Does the accessible entrance provide direct access to the	Priority 2 – Access to Goods & Services
		Yes No Measurement:		Yes No	[	Voc		Yes No	Services
32"min 32"min 32"min	36"min								いたいないで おめかばまける
Photo #:			Photo #:		Photo #:		Photo #:		Comments
		<ul><li>Widen route</li></ul>	•	<ul><li>Repair uneven surfaces</li></ul>		• Create accessible route	•	• Create accessible route	Possible Solutions

	2.00		2.7			2.6			2.5
paths through public areas, e.g. fire extinguishers, drinking fountains, signs, etc., protrude no more than 4 inches into the path?  Or	Do all objects on circulation	[403.3]	Is the cross slope no steeper than 1:48?	Note: If the running slope is steeper than 1:20, treat as a ramp and add features such as edge protection and handrails.	height change there are at least 20 inches of route run? [403.3]	Is the running slope no steeper	[403.5.3]	inches wide, is there a passing space no less than 60 x 60	If the route is greater than 200 feet in length and less than 60
Measurement:	Yes	Measurement:	Yes No		Measurement:	Yes No		Measurement:	Yes No
4"max						7	60"min		
	Photo #:			Photo #:			Photo #:		
<ul> <li>Add tactile warning such as permanent planter or partial walls</li> </ul>	Remove object	•	• Regrade •		•	Regrade		•	<ul> <li>Widen route for passing space</li> </ul>

	711010#.			80 continuity	
	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 7 7			care provider, transportation terminal, state facility or local	
				shopping center, shopping mall, professional office of a health	
				story, unless the facility is a	
				than three stories or has less	
				alterations if a facility is less	
•				Note: Vertical access is not	
<ul> <li>Offer goods and services on an accessible story</li> </ul>				וווים נס מוו משוור מטווכם:	
• Install if necessary			Yes No	Are there elevators or platform	2.9
	Photo #:				
		80"min			
			Measurement:	floor? [307,4]	
		ВАТНЯООМ	Yes No	Is the bottom leading edge at 80 inches or higher above the	
		Or			
		4" 27"max		Or	
				[307.2]	
			Measurement:	leading edge at 27 inches or lower above the floor?	
		<b>3</b>	Yes No	If an object protrudes more than 4 inches, is the bottom	

Ramps	35				
2.10	If there is a ramp, is it at least 36 inches wide?	Yes No			• Alter ramp
	[405.5]	Measurement:			•
	Note: If there are handrails, measure between the handrails.		36"min		
				Photo #:	
2.11	Is the surface stable, firm and slip resistant?	Yes No			<ul><li>Resurface ramp</li></ul>
	[405.4]				•
				Photo #:	
2.12	For each section of the ramp, is the running slope no greater	Yes No			<ul> <li>Lengthen ramp to</li> </ul>
	than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least	Measurement:			Relocate ramp
	12 inches of ramp run? [405.2]		1		
	Note: Rises no greater than 3 inches with a slope no steeper		12 min		
	than 1:8 and rises no greater		1		
	than 6 inches with a slope no				
	permitted when due to space				
	limitations.			Photo #:	

2.15	2.14			2.13
If the ramp has a rise higher than 6 inches are there handrails on both sides? [405.8]	Is there a level landing where the ramp changes direction that is at least 60 x 60 inches? [405.7.4]	At the bottom of the ramp? [405.7.2, 405.7.3]	At the top of the ramp?	Is there a level landing that is at least 60 inches long and at least as wide as the ramp:
Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	
if greater than 6"	SO milin	,*60°min,	landing widths must be at least equal to	
Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:		
<ul><li>Add handrails</li><li></li></ul>	<ul><li>Increase landing size</li><li></li></ul>			<ul><li>Alter ramp</li><li>Relocate ramp</li></ul>

2.19	2.18	2.17	2.16
If the handrail gripping surface is non-circular:  Is the perimeter no less than 4 inches and no greater than 6% inches?	If the handrail gripping surface is circular, is it no less than 1 ¼ inches and no greater than 2 inches in diameter? [505.7.1]	Is the handrail gripping surface continuous and not obstructed along the top or sides? [505.3]  If there are obstructions, is the bottom of the gripping surface obstructed no more than 20%? [505.6]	Is the top of the handrail gripping surface no less than 34 inches and no greater than 38 inches above the ramp surface? [505.4]
Yes No	Yes No	Yes No Yes No Measurement:	Yes No Measurement:
4"-6 %" perimeter	11%-2%		34"-38"
	Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul><li>Replace handrails</li><li></li></ul>	<ul><li>Replace handrails</li><li></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Reconfigure or replace handrails</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Adjust handrail height</li><li>•</li></ul>

	Photo #:		Measurement:	inch diameter sphere? [405.9.1, 405.9.2]	
		less than 4"	Yes No	or Is there a curb or barrier that prevents the passage of a 4-	
		,12"min	Measurement:	beyond the inside face of the handrail?	
<ul><li>Extend ramp width</li></ul>		TE TE	Yes No	Does the surface of the ramp extend at least 12 inches	
<ul><li>Add curb</li><li>Add barrier</li></ul>				:1 To prevent wheelchair casters and crutch tips from falling off:	2.21
	Photo #:	3		Note: If a 12" extension would be hazardous (in circulation path), it is not required.	
			Yes No	Return to a wall, guard, or landing surface? [505.10.1]	
•			Yes No	Extend at least 12 inches horizontally beyond the top and bottom of the ramp?	
Alter handrails				.0 Does the handrail:	2.20
	Photo #:		Measurement:	[505.7.2]	
			∏Yes ∏No	Is the cross section no greater than 2¼ inches?	

		2.25			2.24			2.23			2.22	Eleva
Is the door opening width at	Is the interior at least 54 inches deep by at least 36 inches wide with at least 16 sq. ft. of clear floor area?	If there is a full size elevator:	Does the door remain open for at least 20 seconds when activated? [403.3.2]	a swinging door: Is the door power- operated?	If there is a LULA elevator with		reopen automatically when obstructed by an object or person?* [407.3.3]	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, does the sliding door	[407.2.1.1]	Ve	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, are the call buttons	itors – Full Size & LULA (limited
Yes No	Yes No		Yes No	Yes No				Yes No		Measurement:	Yes No	d use, limited app
14-32″min →1+	→ 36"min→ 16 sq.ft.min 54"min								54" max		1	Elevators – Full Size & LULA (limited use, limited application) LULA elevators are often used in alterations.
			Photo #:			Photo #:			Photo #:			in alterations.
	• •	Replace elevator		door Adjust opening time	Add power operated	<ul><li>Install opener</li></ul>	operated, the door is not required to reopen automatically	* If constructed before		• ineignic	Change call button     height	

			2.27		2.26	
Up to 54 inches above the floor for a parallel approach? [408.4.6, 407.4.6.1]	Or	No less than 15 inches and no greater 48 inches above the floor?	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, are the in-car controls:	the interior:  At least 51 inches deep by 51 inches wide with a door opening width of at least 36 inches?  Or  At least 54 inches deep by at least 36 inches wide with at least 15 sq. ft. of clear floor area and a door opening width of at least 32 inches?  [408.4.1 Exceptions 1 and 2]	If there is a LULA elevator, is	least 32 inches? [407.4.1 Exception]
Yes No		Yes No		Yes No Measurement: No Measurement:		Measurement:
54"max 15"min	Or	48"max	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	51"min ————————————————————————————————————		
Photo #:				Photo #:		Photo #:
			<ul><li>Change control height</li><li></li></ul>	•	Replace elevator	

			Yes No	Do text characters contrast	
		48"min	Yes No	Is there a tactile star on both jambs at the main entry level?	
•			∏Yes ∏No	Is there a sign on both door jambs at every floor identifying the floor?	
<ul><li>Install signs</li><li>Change sign height</li></ul>				If there is a full size or LULA elevator:	2.31
	Photo #:			[407.4.8]	
• •			Γ	are there audible signals which sound as the car passes or is	
<ul> <li>Install audible signals</li> </ul>			Ves No	If there is a full size elevator,	2.30
	Photo #:			[407.4.7.1, 703.2]	
		*1 0 2 0	Yes No	Are the car control buttons	
		30 40		characters?	
•			Yes No	Are the car control buttons	
<ul><li>Add raised characters</li><li>Add Braille</li></ul>				If there is a full size or LULA elevator:	2.29
	Photo #:				
		82.63	ואוכם שו כווכוונ.	[408.4.6]	
•		<i>†</i>	Measurement:	a side wall?	
Reconfigure controls			Yes No	If there is a LULA elevator, are	2.28

2.33	2.32	Platfu	
Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a person using a wheelchair to approach and reach the controls to use the lift? [410.5]	If a lift is provided, can it be used without assistance from others? [410.1]	Platform Lifts	Are text characters raised?  Is there Braille?  Is the sign mounted between 48 inches to the baseline of the lowest character and 60 inches to the baseline of the highest character above the floor?* [407.2.3, 408.2.3]
Yes No Measurement:	Yes No		Yes No Yes No No Measurement:
30"min 48"min p	P		٦
Photo #:	Photo #:		Photo #:
<ul><li>Remove obstructions</li></ul>	<ul><li>Reconfigure so independently operable</li><li></li></ul>		* If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the sign, relocation is not required

2.37	2.36	2.35	2.34
If there is a side door, is the clear opening width at least 42 inches? [410.6]	If there is an end door, is the clear opening width at least 32 inches? [410.6]	Is there a clear floor space at least 36 inches wide by at least 48 inches long inside the lift? [410.3]	Are the lift controls no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [410.5]
Yes No	Yes No Measurement:	Yes No	Yes No
42*min	3.2 min	36 "min 48" min	15"-48"
Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul><li>Alter door width</li><li></li></ul>	• Alter door width •	• Replace lift •	<ul><li>Change control height</li><li></li></ul>

						2.38	Signs
With clear floor space beyond the arc of the door swing between the closed position and 45-degree open position, at least 18 x 18 inches centered on the tactile characters?*  [703.4.2]	Note: Signs are permitted on the push side of doors with closers and without hold-open devices.	Is the sign mounted: On the wall on the latch side of the door? [703.4.2]	Is there Braille? [703.3]	Are text characters raised? [703.2]	Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5]	If there are signs designating permanent rooms and spaces not likely to change over time, e.g. room numbers and letters, room names, and exit signs: [216.2]	Signs "Tactile characters" are read using touch, i.e. raised characters and Braille.
Yes No Measurement:		Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes		uch, i.e. raised charac
centered on tactile characters				LIBRARY	35.4		ters and Braille.
*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a person may approach within 3 inches of the sign without encountering protruding objects or standing within the door swing, relocation not required						<ul><li>Install tactile sign</li><li>Relocate sign</li></ul>	

direction to or informat about interior spaces:  Do text characters cont with their backgrounds [703.5.1]  Is the sign mounted so characters are at least 4 inches above the floor? [703.5.6]  Note: Raised characters Braille are not required	So the baseline of the locharacter is at least 48 in above the floor and the baseline of the highest character is no more the inches above the floor? [703.4.1]  Note: If the sign is at do doors with one active lesign should be on the in leaf; if both leaves are a the sign should be on the to the right of the right.
If there are signs that provide direction to or information about interior spaces:  Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5.1]  Is the sign mounted so that characters are at least 40 inches above the floor? [703.5.6]  Note: Raised characters and Braille are not required.	So the baseline of the lowest character is at least 48 inches above the floor and the baseline of the highest character is no more than 60 inches above the floor? * [703.4.1]  Note: If the sign is at double doors with one active leaf, the sign should be on the inactive leaf; if both leaves are active, the sign should be on the wall to the right of the right leaf.
Yes No	Yes No
LIBRARY 40" min	48"min
Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul> <li>Install signs with contrasting characters</li> <li>Change sign height</li> </ul>	*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the sign, relocation not required

Interi	Interior Doors – to classrooms, medical exam rooms, conference rooms, etc.	dical exam rooms	, conference rooms, etc.		
2.40	Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between the face of the door and the	Yes No	32" min		<ul><li>Install offset hinges</li><li>Alter the doorway</li></ul>
	stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]	ě	900		
2 41	If there is a front approach to	71	4	Photo #:	
2.41	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door, is	Yes No			<ul><li>Remove obstructions</li><li>Reconfigure walls</li></ul>
	maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus at least 60 inches clear depth?	Measurement:	<u></u>		<ul> <li>Add automatic door opener</li> </ul>
	Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering		18"min		
	clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door.		min		
	On both sides of the door, is	Yes No			
	the floor surface of the maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)?	Measurement:			
	[404.2.4]			Photo #:	

			2.43								2.42
Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	Door handle?	tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist?	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require	Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½ or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.	the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2]	No more than ¼ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before	Or	threshold was installed on or after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)?	No more than ½ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the	Or	If the threshold is vertical is it no more than % inch high?
Yes No	Yes No		Yes No			Yes No			Yes No Measurement:		Yes No
Ξ				3/4"max-[		1/2"max[	1 11		1/4"max::		
Photo #:				Photo #:							
	•	<ul> <li>Add automatic door opener</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Replace inaccessible knob with lever, loop or push hardware</li> </ul>							• (	<ul> <li>Remove or replace threshold</li> </ul>

2.47	Rooms		2.46		2.45	Ĩ	2.44
Are aisles and pathways to goods and services, and to one of each type of sales and service counters, at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	Rooms and Spaces – stores, supermarkets, libraries, etc.	from an open position of 90 degrees to a position of 12 degrees from the latch? [404.2.8.1]	If the door has a closer, does it	Note: You can use a pressure gauge or fish scale to measure force. If you do not have one you will need to judge whether the door is easy to open.	Can the door be opened easily (5 pounds maximum force)? [404.2.9]	[404.2.7]	Are the operable parts of the hardware no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor?
Yes No Measurement:	narkets, libraries	Measurement:	Yes No		Yes No Measurement:		Yes No Measurement:
36°	, etc.	90° 12°			5 lbf	34"-48"	
Photo #:		Photo #:		Photo #:		Photo #:	
<ul> <li>Rearrange goods,</li> <li>equipment and furniture</li> <li>.</li> </ul>		•	Adjust closer	ממנטוומניג מסמו סמכוומוס	<ul> <li>Adjust or replace closers</li> <li>Install lighter doors</li> <li>Install power-assisted or</li> </ul>		<ul><li>Change hardware height</li><li></li></ul>

			Conti			2.49	2.48
	Are the operable parts no higher than 48 inches above the floor?* [309.3, 308]	least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward or parallel approach? [305.3]	rols – light switches, security a	Is it securely attached along the edges? [302.2]	ls it no higher than ½ inch?	If there is carpet:	Are floor surfaces stable, firm and slip resistant? [302.1]
	Yes No	Yes  No	ind intercom sys	Yes No	Yes No Measurement:		Yes No
48"max 48"min	30"min	48"max	Controls – light switches, security and intercom systems, emergency/alarm boxes, etc.		½"max		
Photo #:			tc.	Photo #:			Photo #:
	*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a parallel approach is provided, controls can be 54 inches above the floor	• change neight of control			• •	Replace carpet	<ul><li>Change floor surface</li><li></li></ul>

where people are expected to remain seated, do people in wheelchair spaces have a clear line of sight over and between the heads of others in front of them? [802.2.1.1, 802.1.1.2]	dispersed to allow location choices and viewing angles equivalent to other seating, including specialty seating areas that provide distinct services and amenities?  [221.2.3]	Seating: Assembly Areas – theaters, auditoriums, stadiums, theater style classroom  2.52 Are an adequate number of wheelchair spaces provided? [221.2.1]	with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? [309.4]
Yes No	Yes No	S, auditoriums, s	Yes No
		# of Seats 4 - 25 26 - 50 51 - 150 151 - 300 300+ see 2010	
		# of Seats   Wheelchair	
Photo #:	Photo #:	ns, etc. Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul><li>Alter for line of sight</li><li>•</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Reconfigure to disperse wheelchair spaces</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reconfigure to add wheelchair spaces</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	• Replace control

2.58	2.57		2.56	2.55
If the wheelchair space can be entered from the front or rear, is it at least 48 inches deep? [802.1.3]	If there are two adjacent wheelchair spaces, are they each at least 33 inches wide? [802.1.2]		If there is a single wheelchair space, is it at least 36 inches wide? [802.1.2]	Where people are expected to stand, do people in wheelchair spaces have a clear line of sight over and between the heads of others in front of them? [802.2.2.1, 802.1.2.2]
Yes No Measurement:	Yes No Measurement:		Yes No Measurement:	Yes No
48"min	33"min 33"min	436"min>		
Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:		Photo #:
<ul><li>Alter space</li><li>•</li></ul>	• Alter spaces •		<ul><li>Alter space</li><li>•</li></ul>	<ul><li>Alter for line of sight</li><li>•</li></ul>

2.63	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.59
Is the companion seat equivalent in size, quality, comfort and amenities to seating in the immediate area? [802.3.2]	Is the companion seat located so the companion is shoulder-to-shoulder with the person in a wheelchair? [802.3.1]	Is there at least one companion seat for each wheelchair space? [221.3]	Do wheelchair spaces adjoin, but not overlap, accessible routes? [802.1.4]	If the wheelchair space can only be entered from the side, is it at least 60 inches deep? [802.1.3]
Yes No	Yes	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
			Accessibe Route	60"min
Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul><li>Add equivalent seating</li><li>•</li></ul>	• Alter seating •	<ul><li>Add companion seats</li><li></li></ul>	• Alter spaces •	• Alter space •

2.67	2.66	2.65	Seating: 2.64 Ar that state pee
Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward approach? [305.3]  Does it extend no less than 17 inches and no greater than 25 inches under the surface?	At the accessible space(s), is the top of the accessible surface no less than 28 inches and no greater than 34 inches above the floor? [902.3]  Note: If for children, the top should be no less than 26 inches and no greater than 30 inches above the floor.	Is there a route at least 36 inches wide to accessible seating? [403.5.1]	At dining surfaces (restaud Are at least 5%, but no fewer than one, of seating and standing spaces accessible for people who use wheelchairs? [226.1]
Measurement:  Measurement:  No  Measurement:	Yes No	Yes No	rants, cafeterias,  Yes No  Total #:  Wheelchair #:
30"48"	28"-34"	36"min	At dining surfaces (restaurants, cafeterias, bars, etc.) and non-employee work e at least 5%, but no fewer an one, of seating and inding spaces accessible for ople who use wheelchairs?  Wheelchair #:  Ph
	Photo #:	Photo #:	• Alter to provide accessible spaces  Photo #:
<ul> <li>Alter table or work surface</li> <li>Add accessible table or work surface</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Alter surface height</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	• Widen route •	• Alter to provide accessible spaces

2.70 Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long at the end of the bench and parallel to the short axis of the bench?  Is the bench seat at least 42 inches long and no less than 20 inches and no greater than 24 inches deep?	2.69 In locker rooms, dressing rooms   No and fitting room with a bench? [222.1, 803.4]	Seating: General – reception areas, waiting rooms, etc.  2.68 Is there at least one space at least 36 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a person in a wheelchair?  [802.1.2, 802.1.3]  Measurement:	inches high and at least 30 Measurement: inches wide? [306.2, 306.3]  Note: If for children, the knee space may be 24 inches high.
nent:  No  48" min 30" min	No lhis section does not apply	nent:	No 27"min 30"min 17"-25"
	to any other bences.  Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul> <li>Move bench</li> <li>Replace bench</li> <li>Affix bench to wall</li> </ul>	• Add bench	<ul> <li>Move furniture and equipment to provide space</li> </ul>	

• Lower counter •	Photo #:	38"max	Yes No	Is the counter surface of at least one aisle no higher than 38 inches above the floor? [904.3.2]	2.72
• Widen aisle •	Photo #:	36"min	Yes No	Is the aisle at least 36 inches wide? [904.3.1]	2.71
		s, etc.	large retail stores	Check-Out Aisles – supermarkets, large retail stores, etc.	Chec
	Photo #:	17"-19"			
				the floor? [903]	
		20"- 24" 42" min	Yes No	Is the top of the bench seat no less than 17 inches and no greater than 19 inches above	
			Yes No	Does the bench have back support or is it affixed to a wall?	

			2.76	Sales				2.75					2.74			2.73
[904.4.1]	At least 36 inches long?	No higher than 36 inches above the floor?	Is there a portion of at least one of each type of counter that is:	& Service Counters – banks, s	[216.11]	Accessibility at the accessible	out aisle is there a sign with the	If there is more than one check-		[904.3.3]	34 inches above the floor?	surface, is the top no less than	If there is a check writing	[904.3.2]	inches above the counter surface?	Is the top of the counter edge protection no higher than 2
Measurement:	Yes No	Yes No Measurement:	7	tores, dry cleane			Tes [No	Vas No			Measurement:		Yes No		Measurement:	Yes No
	36"max			Sales & Service Counters – banks, stores, dry cleaners, auto repair shops, fitness clubs, etc.	(	Ç	-		•	28"-34"	D#		7	\$2"max		
Photo #:				bs, etc.	Photo #:				Photo #:					Photo #:		
		•	<ul><li>Lower section of counter</li><li>Lengthen section of counter</li></ul>	The state of the state of the		•	• 1	• Add sign			• •	surface	Alter check writing		•	<ul><li>Lower edge protection</li></ul>

2.79	2.78	
For a parallel approach, is the clear floor space positioned with the 48 inches adjacent to the accessible length of counter? [904.4.1]	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward or parallel approach? [904.4]	the counter extend the same depth as the counter top? [904.4]
Yes No Measurement:	Yes No Parallel Measurement: Measurement:	Yes No
48"min	30"min 48"min Or 48"min	
Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul> <li>If a parallel approach is not possible, a forward approach is required</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reconfigure to provide a parallel or forward approach</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Alter accessible portion</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

condiments, food and beverages have a forward or parallel approach? [904.5.1]	2.81 Does at least one of each type of self-service shelf or dispensing device for tableware. dishware.	clearance from the floor to the bottom of the counter? [306.3.1]	the Inder
Parallel	Yes No	e me	Yes No Measurement:
Or	fast food establishments, etc.	27"miin	17-25" 48"min
		Photo #:	
	<ul> <li>Reconfigure to provide approach</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Reconfigure to provide knee clearance</li> <li>.</li> </ul>

2.84	2.83	2.82	
If there is an obstruction no less than 10 inches and no greater than 24 inches deep with a parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 46 inches above the floor? [308.3.2]	If there is a shallow obstruction no deeper than 10 inches with a parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.3.1]	If there is an unobstructed parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.3.1]	
Yes No Measurement:	Yes No	Yes No	
46" max	48" max	48° max	1
Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul><li>Lower shelf and/or dispensing device</li><li></li></ul>	<ul><li>Lower shelf and/or dispensing device</li><li></li></ul>	<ul><li>Lower shelf and/or dispensing device</li><li></li></ul>	

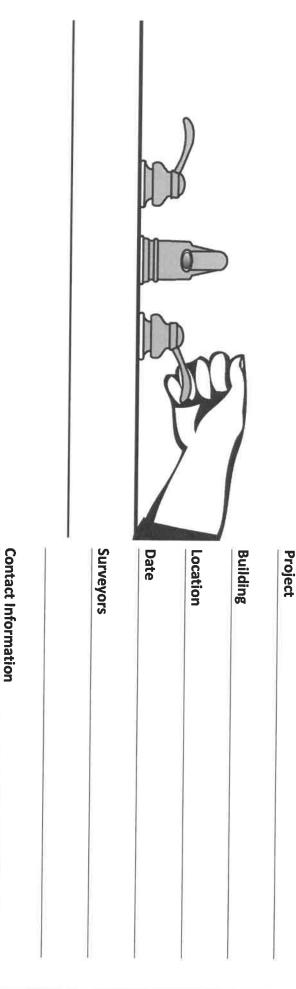
	Photo #:		Measurement:	the floor? [904.5.1]	
			Yes No	Is the shelf or dispensing device	
		44" max	Measurement:	least the same depth as the obstruction?	
•		20"-25"	Yes No	Does clear floor space extend under the obstruction that is at	
<ul> <li>Reconfigure to provide knee space</li> <li>Lower shelf and/or dispensing device</li> </ul>				If the obstruction is no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep with a forward approach:	2.87
	Photo #:		Measurement:	the floor? [904.5.1]	
		20 min	Yes No	Is the shelf or dispensing device	
•		20"max 1777 1777 48" max	Yes No	under the obstruction that is at least the same depth as the obstruction?	
<ul> <li>Lower shelf and/or dispensing device</li> </ul>			]	forward approach:	
Reconfigure to provide				If there is an obstruction no deeper than 20 inches with a	2.86
	Photo #:	46 max		[7.7.00.6]	
• •			Measurement:	or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor?	
<ul> <li>Lower shelf and/or dispensing device</li> </ul>			Yes No	If there is an unobstructed forward approach, is the shelf	2.85

					2.88
					If there is a tray slide, is the top no less than 28 inches and no greater than 34 inches above the floor? [904.5.2]
Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes	Yes No	Yes No
					28"-34"
Photo #:					
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• Reconfigure •

### The ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

#### Priority 3 - Toilet Rooms

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



disabilities. When toilet rooms are open to the public they should be accessible to people with



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Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty
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ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or

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Priority 3 – Toilet Rooms		www.ADAchecklist.org		Institute for Human Centered Design © 2016	Institut
•	Photo #:				
Alter route			Yes No	Is there an accessible route to the accessible toilet room? [206.2.4]	3.4
				Accessible Route	Acces
• Install sign •	Photo #:	Çi~	Yes No	If not all toilet rooms are accessible, is there a sign at the accessible toilet room with the International Symbol of Accessibility? [216.8]	<u>ω</u>
• Install signs •	Photo #:		Yes	Are there signs at inaccessible toilet rooms that give directions to accessible toilet rooms? [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 216.8]	3.2
•	Photo #:			Note: If toilet rooms are chiefly for children, e.g., in elementary schools and day care centers, use the children's specifications in Toilets - 604.1, 604.8, 604.9, 609.4 and Lavatories and Sinks - 606.2.	
<ul> <li>Reconfigure toilet rooms</li> <li>Combine toilet rooms to create one unisex</li> <li>accessible toilet room</li> </ul>			Yes No	If toilet rooms are available to the public, is at least one toilet room accessible? (Either one for each sex, or one unisex.)	3 1
Possible Solutions	Comments	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Priority 3 – Toilet Rooms	Prio

Page 3

						3.5	ngic
So the baseline of the lowest character is at least 48 inches above the floor and the baseline of the highest character is no more than 60	With clear floor space beyond the arc of the door swing between the closed position and 45-degree open position, at least 18 x 18 inches centered on the tactile characters? * [703.4.2]	Note: Signs are permitted on the push side of doors with closers and without hold-open devices.	Is the sign mounted: On the wall on the latch side of the door? [703.4.2]	Is there Braille? [703.3]	Are text characters raised? [703.2]	Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5]	signs at Tollet Rooms
Yes No Measurement:	Yes No Measurement:		Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	
48"min	centered on tactile characters  18"				)•		
the door swi not required *If constructe 3/15/2012 au no higher tha to the center sign, relocati	*If constru 3/15/201: may appro inches of encounter					<ul><li>Install tactile sign</li><li>Relocate sign</li></ul>	
the door swing, relocation not required  *If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the sign, relocation is not	*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a person may approach within 3 inches of the sign without encountering protruding objects or standing within					actile sign e sign	

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			Yes No	On both sides of the door, is the floor surface of the	
		min min		Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door	
<ul><li>Remove obstructions</li><li>Reconfigure walls</li><li>Add automatic door opener</li></ul>		18"min	YesNo Measurement:	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus 60 inches clear depth?	3.7
	Photo #:				
<ul> <li>Install offset hinges</li> <li>Alter the doorway</li> </ul>		32"min — 90°	Yes No	Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]	3.6
				ance	Entrance
	Photo #:			Note: If the sign is at double doors with one active leaf, the sign should be on the inactive leaf; if both leaves are active, the sign should be on the wall to the right of the right leaf.	
required				inches above the floor? * [703.4.1]	

ı	maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)? [404.2.4]	Measurement:		Photo #:	
(Ju	3.8 If the threshold is vertical is it no more than ¼ inch high?  Or	Yes No Measurement:	<u>/-/t</u>		Remove or replace threshold
	No more than % inch high with the top % inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed on or after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)?	Yes No Measurement:	1/4"max::		
	Or		<i> -</i>   -		
	No more than ¾ inch high with the top ½ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2]	Yes No Neasurement:	1/2"max-[		
1	Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½ or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.		3/4" max	Photo #:	

	F11010 #.				
automatic goor openers	F			Note: You can use a pressure gauge or fish scale to measure force. If you do not have one you will need to judge whether the door is easy to open	
• Install power-assisted or		Sibf	Measurement:	[404.2.9]	
<ul> <li>Adjust or replace closers</li> <li>Install lighter doors</li> </ul>			Yes No	Can the door be opened easily (5 pounds maximum force)?	3.11
	Photo #:	=			
		34"-48"			
				[404.2.7]	
•			Measurement:	than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor?	
Change hardware height			Yes No	Are the operable parts of the door hardware mounted no less	3.10
	Photo #:	turada.		Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	
•				Door handle?	
<ul><li>push hardware</li><li>Add automatic door opener</li></ul>				one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist?	
Replace inaccessible     knob with lever, loop or			Yes No	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with	3.9

3.15 In the	latch side and 42 inches to the privacy wall? [404.2.4]  3.15 If there is a privacy wall and the door swings in, is there at least 24 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the door latch side and at least 48 inches to the privacy wall if there is no door closer or at least 54 inches if there is a door closer? [404.2.4]  In the Toilet Room  3.16 Is there a clear path to at least one of each type of fixture, e.g. lavatory, hand dryer, etc., that is at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	Yes No  Measurement:  Measurement:	24"min 48"min privacy wall	Photo #:  Photo #:	Reconfigure space     Remove obstructions
3.15 In the 3.16	[404.2.4]  If there is a privacy wall and the door swings in, is there at least 24 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the door latch side and at least 48 inches to the privacy wall if there is no door closer or at least 54 inches if there is a door closer?  [404.2.4]  Toilet Room  Is there a clear path to at least one of each type of fixture, e.g. lavatory, hand dryer, etc., that is at least 36 inches wide?  [403.5.1]	Yes No Measurement:  Measurement:	min 48"min 48"min	Photo #:  Photo #:	Reconfigure   Remove obst
	one of each type of fixture, e.g. lavatory, hand dryer, etc., that is at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	Measurement:	36"min	Photo #:	• Remove obst
3.17	Is there clear floor space available for a person in a wheelchair to turn around, i.e. a circle at least 60 inches in diameter or a T-shaped space within a 60-inch square?	Yes No Measurement:	36" E arm base		<ul> <li>Move or remove partitions, fixtures or objects such as trash cans</li> </ul>

	3.20	3.19	3.18
	If there is a coat hook, is it no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor?* [603.4]	If the mirror is over a lavatory or countertop, is the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 40 inches above the floor?  Or  If the mirror is not over the lavatory or countertop, is the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 35 inches above the floor?*  [603.3]	In a single user toilet room if the door swings in and over a clear floor space at an accessible fixture, is there a clear floor space at least 30 x 48 inches beyond the swing of the door? [603.2.3 Exception 2]
	Yes No Measurement:	Yes No Measurement: No Measurement:	Yes No
48"max 15"min	*	Thât 40" max	
Photo #:		Photo #:	Photo #:
* If installed before 3/15/2010 and the clear floor space allows a parallel approach, the coat hook may be 54 inches above the floor.	<ul> <li>Adjust hook</li> <li>Replace with or provide additional accessible hook</li> </ul>	* If installed before 3/15/2012 and the bottom edge of the reflecting surface is no higher than 40 inches above the floor, lowering the mirror to 35 inches is not required  • Lower the mirror • Add another mirror	<ul><li>Reverse door swing</li><li>Alter toilet room</li></ul>

	11000 #.				
<ul> <li>Alter lavatory</li> <li>Replace lavatory</li> </ul>	5 6 6 6	/*	Yes No Measurement:	Is there at least 27 inches clearance from the floor to the bottom of the lavatory that extends at least 8 inches under the lavatory for knee clearance? [306.3.3]	3.24
	Photo #:			[606.3]	
<ul><li>Alter lavatory</li><li>Replace lavatory</li></ul>		34"max	Yes No Measurement:	Is the front of the lavatory or counter surface, whichever is higher, no more than 34 inches above the floor?	3.23
<ul><li>Alter lavatory</li><li>Replace lavatory</li></ul>	Photo #:	4-17"-25"- 4-8"	Yes  No	no greater than 25 inches of the clear floor space extend under the lavatory so that a person using a wheelchair can get close enough to reach the faucet? [306.2]	
	Photo #:		7	Do no less than 17 inches and	3.22
<ul><li>Alter lavatory</li><li>Replace lavatory</li></ul>		48"min	Yes No Measurement:	Does at least one lavatory have a clear floor space for a forward approach at least 30 inches wide and 48 inches long? [606.2]	3.21
		lavatories.	inks in toilet rooms as	Lavatories The 2010 Standards refer to sinks in toilet rooms as lavatories.	Lavate

	3.27	3.26		3.25
without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist?  Is the force required to activate the faucet no greater than 5 pounds? [606.4]	Can the faucet be operated	Are pipes below the lavatory insulated or otherwise configured to protect against contact? [606.5]	Note: Space extending greater than 6 inches beyond the available toe clearance at 9 inches above the floor is not considered toe clearance.	Is there toe clearance at least 9 inches high? [306.3.3]
Yes No	7	Yes No		Yes No Measurement:
		3	9" 4-6" 48"	3
Photo #:	Photo #:		Photo #:	
<ul><li>Adjust faucet</li><li>Replace faucet</li></ul>		<ul><li>Install insulation</li><li>Install cover panel</li></ul>		<ul><li>Alter lavatory</li><li>Replace lavatory</li></ul>

	3.29											Soap 3.28
Above lavatories or counters no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep: no higher than 44 inches above the	Are the operable parts of the hand dryer or towel dispenser within one of the following reach ranges:			[308.2]	than 48 inches above the	Not over an obstruction: no	inches deep: no higher than 48 inches above the floor?	[308.2.2]	higher than 44 inches above the floor?	Above lavatories or counters no less than 20 inches and no	soap dispenser within one of the following reach ranges:	<ul><li>Soap Dispensers and Hand Dryers</li><li>3.28 Are the operable parts of the</li></ul>
Yes No					Measurement:	Yes No	men	Yes		Yes No		
20-25"→ 44"max		Photo #:	48"max	5		•	48"max	*		₹20-25″→ 44″max	3	
•	<ul> <li>Adjust dispensers</li> <li>Replace with or provide additional accessible dispensers</li> </ul>									• dispensers	<ul> <li>Adjust dispensers</li> <li>Replace with or provide additional accessible</li> </ul>	

pounds? [309.4]	the hand dryer or towel	Is the force required to activate	the wrist?	grasping, pinching or twisting of	hand dryer or towel dispenser	Can the operable parts of the	[308.2]	higher than 48 inches above the floor?	Not over an obstruction: no	inches above the floor?	inches deep: no higher than 48	Above lavatories less than 20	floor?
ivieasurement:		Yes No				Yes No		Measurement:	Yes No		Measurement:	YesNo	
		4	C	48"max	3	•		•		48 max		3	•
Photo #:													

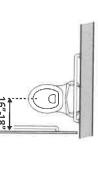
# Water Closets in Single-User Toilet Rooms and Compartments (Stalls) The 2010 Standards refer to toilets as water closets.

3.30 and no greater than 18 inches from the side wall or partition? [604.2] Is the centerline of the water closet no less than 16 inches

Yes	
Z	

ō

Measurement:



16"-18"	
**	

 Move partition Replace toilet Move toilet

Photo #:

3.32	<u>မှ</u>
Is the height of the water closet no less than 17 inches and no greater than 19 inches above the floor measured to the top of the seat? [604.4]	Is clearance provided around the water closet measuring at least 60 inches from the side wall and at least 56 inches from the rear wall?* [604.3.1]
Yes No	Yes   No
17"-19"	56"min
Photo #:	Photo #:
<ul><li>Adjust toilet height</li><li>Replace toilet</li></ul>	* If constructed before 3/15/12, clearances around water closets in single user toilet rooms can be 48 inches wide by 66 inches long or 48 inches wide by 56 inches long (depending on the approach to the water closet, see 1991  Standards Figure 28) and the lavatory may overlap that clearance if the door to the room does not swing into the required clearances at fixtures (such as lavatories, water closet and urinals) and the edge of the lavatory is at least 18 inches from the centerline of the water closet  • Alter room/compartment for clearance

	Photo #:		Yes No	Is the space between the wall and the grab bar 1 ½ inches? [609.3]	
below grab bars in the 1991 Standards		12″min © 1½″min.†	Yes No	Is there at least 1½ inches clearance between the grab bar and projecting objects below?*	
3/15/2012 grab bars do not need to be relocated; there are no space requirements above and		9	Yes No Measurement:	Is there at least 12 inches clearance between the grab bar and projecting objects above?*	
* If constructed before	6"	33"-36"	Yes No	Is it mounted no less than 33 inches and no greater than 36 inches above the floor to the top of the gripping surface? [609.4]	
			Yes No	Does it extend at least 54 inches from the rear wall? [604.5.1]	
•		12" : 54"min	Yes No	Is it located no more than 12 inches from the rear wall?	
<ul><li>Install grab bar</li><li>Relocate grab bar</li><li>Relocate objects</li></ul>			Yes No	Is there a grab bar at least 42 inches long on the side wall?	3.33 33

	[609.3] Measurement:	Is the space between the wall Yes No	Are there at least 1½ inches	bar Measuremen	Are there at least 12 inches  Yes  No	inches and no greater than 36 Measurement:	Is it mounted no less than 33	side? [604.5.2]	Does it extend at least 24 Yes No	inches from the centerline of the water closet on one side (side wall)?	Does it extend at least 12	Measurement:	3.34 Is there a grab bar at least 36 Yes No
Photo #:			17/2 min	12"min		33" 36"					36"min 12" >		
1991 Standards	below grab bars in the	there are no space	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 grab bars do not need to be relocated;								•	<ul><li>Relocate grab bar</li><li>Relocate objects</li></ul>	• Install grab bar

3.38	3.37		3.36	33 35
Is the toilet paper dispenser located no less than 7 inches and no greater than 9 inches from the front of the water closet to the centerline of the dispenser?* [604.7]	Is the flush control on the open side of the water closet? [604.6]	Is the force required to activate the flush control no greater than 5 pounds? [605.4]	If the flush control is hand operated, can it be operated with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist?	If the flush control is hand operated, is the operable part located no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [604.6]
Yes No	Yes No	Yes No Measurement:	Yes No	Yes No
7-9"	→ open side →			48"max
	Photo #:	Photo #:		Photo #:
* If constructed before 3/15/2012 dispenser does not need to be relocated if it is within reach from the water closet seat; the 1991 Standards do not specify distance from the front of the water closet	• Move control •		<ul><li>Change control</li><li>Adjust control</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Move control</li> <li>Install sensor with override button no higher than 48 inches</li> </ul>

•	Photo #:	90° 32"min —	Measurement:	the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [604.8.1.2]	
Widen door width			Yes No	1 Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between	3.41
				Toilet Compartments (Stalls)	Toile
<ul><li>Adjust dispenser</li><li>Replace dispenser</li></ul>	Photo #:		Yes No	continuous paper flow? [604.7]	
			]		3 40
	Photo #:	15" min	Yes No	Not located behind grab bars? [604.7]	1
• •			Yes No Measurement:	Located no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor?	
Relocate dispenser		•		9 Is the outlet of the dispenser:	3.39
•	Photo #:				
<ul><li>Relocate dispenser</li></ul>					

3.44 Are there door pulls on both sides of the door that are operable with one hand and do not require tight grasping pinching or twisting of the wrist?* [604.8.1.2]
nd do
No
Photo #:

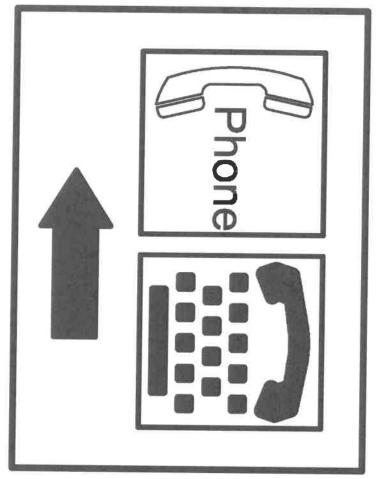
			3.48				3.47			5.5	0 16			3.45
		inches deep? [604.8.1.1]	If the water closet is wall hung, is the compartment at least 56			[604.8.1.1]	Is the compartment at least 60 inches wide?		than 48 inches above the floor? [404.2.7]	door hardware mounted no less than 34 inches and no greater		[309.4]	grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist?	Is the lock operable with one hand and without tight
		Measurement:	Yes No			Measurement:	Yes No			Measurament:				Yes No
	56"min			The state of the s	60°min			34"-48"					9)	
Photo #:				Photo #:				Photo #:			Photo #:			
		•	Widen compartment			• •	Widen compartment		•	<ul> <li>Relocate hardware</li> </ul>			• •	Replace lock

Yes	Yes N	Yes	minimum required compartment area provided beyond the swing of the door (60 inches x 56 inches if water closet is wall hung or 59 inches if water closet is floor mounted)? [604.8.1.1]	1	3.49 If the water closet is floor mounted, is the compartment at least 59 inches deep?  [604.8.1.1]
0	No	No	No 60"min 60"min 56"or 59"min	59"min	0
Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:	Photo #:	
• • •	• • •	• • •	<ul> <li>Reverse door swing</li> <li>Alter compartment</li> <li>•</li> </ul>		Alter compartment     .

#### **ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities**

## Priority 4 – Additional Access

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

with disabilities. Amenities such as drinking fountains and public telephones should be accessible to people



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ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or

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Note: If the drinking fountain is	4.2 If there is a forward approach, do no less than 17 inches and no greater than 25 inches of the clear floor space extend under the drinking fountain?  [306.2.2, 306.2.3]	fountain have a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide x at least 48 inches long centered in front of it for a forward approach?* [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 602.2]  [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 602.2]	Priority 4 — Additional Access  Drinking Fountains
\	es No surement:	es No	
17".25"			
		Photo #:	Comments
	<ul><li>Alter space</li><li>Replace drinking fountain</li></ul>	*If installed before 3/15/2012, a parallel approach is permitted and the clear floor space is not required to be centered  • Alter space • Relocate drinking fountain • Install a drinking fountain in another location	Possible Solutions

	Photo #:				
		36" max	Measurement:	[602.4]	
Adjust drinking fountain     Replace drinking fountain			Yes No	Is the spout outlet no higher than 36 inches above the floor?	4.6
	Photo #:		Measurement:	pounds? [309.4]	
		i Mi	Yes No	Is the force required to activate the control no more than 5	
<ul><li>Change control</li><li>Adjust control</li></ul>			Yes No	Can the control be operated with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist?	4:5
	Photo #:			floor? [308.2.2]	Ĭ
-	44"	00	Measurement:	greater than 25 inches deep, are the operable parts no higher than 44 inches above the	
<ul> <li>Adjust drinking fountain</li> <li>Replace drinking fountain</li> </ul>		20"min to 25"max	Yes No	If the drinking fountain is no less than 20 inches and no	4.4
	Photo #:				
•	48"	34	Measurement:	operable parts no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2.2]	
<ul> <li>Adjust drinking fountain</li> <li>Replace drinking fountain</li> </ul>		20"	Yes No	If the drinking fountain is no deeper than 20 inches, are the	4.3

<ul> <li>Adjust drinking fountain</li> <li>Replace drinking fountain</li> <li>Add tactile warning such as permanent planter or partial walls</li> </ul>	Photo #:	27" 27"	Yes No Measurement:	If the leading (bottom) edge of the fountain is higher than 27 inches above the floor, does the front of the fountain protrude no more than 4 inches into the circulation path? [307.2]	4.9
•	Photo #:	38" to 43"	Yes No Measurement:	Is the spout outlet no lower than 38 inches and no higher than 43 inches above the floor? [602.7]	
<ul> <li>Adjust drinking fountain</li> <li>Install new drinking fountain for standing height</li> </ul>			Yes No	If there is more than one drinking fountain, is there at least one for standing persons? [211.2]	4.8
	Photo #:	max min	Measurement:	[602.5]	
		و ع	Yes No	No more than 5 inches from the front of the drinking fountain?	
•			Measurement:	of the drinking fountain?	
<ul> <li>Adjust spout</li> <li>Replace drinking fountain</li> </ul>			Yes No	At least 15 inches from the rear	
:				Is the spout:	4.7

	4.12	4.11	4.10
	If the leading (bottom) edge of the telephone is higher than 27 inches above the floor, does the front of the telephone protrude no more than 4 inches into the circulation path?  [307.2]	Is the highest operable part of the telephone no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [704.2.2]	4.10 Does at least one telephone have a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide x at least 48 inches long for a parallel or forward approach? [704.2.1]
	Yes No Measurement:	Yes No Measurement:	Yes
	> 27 "	48"	30"min 48"min 30"min
71000#.	₽ ₽ ₽ ₽	Photo #:	Photo #:
	<ul><li>Adjust telephone</li><li>•</li></ul>	<ul><li>Adjust telephone</li><li>•</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Move telephone</li> <li>Install new telephone for clear floor space</li> </ul>

	4.15		4.13
Note: TTY's are devices that employ interactive text-based communication through the transmission of coded signals across the telephone network. They are mainly used by people who are deaf and/or cannot speak.	Does at least one telephone have a TTY? [217.4.1]	by a pictogram of a telephone handset with radiating sound waves? [703.7.2.3]	1
	Yes No	Yes	Yes
			D CHANGE VOLUME 3 LEVELS
Photo #:		Photo #:	Photo #:
	• Install TTY	<ul> <li>Add pictogram</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Install volume control</li> <li>Replace telephone with one that has volume control</li> </ul>

Photo #:
all fig.
Photo #:
34"min

				4.20 If there are fire alarm systems, do they have both flashing lights and audible signals? [702.1]
Yes No	Yes No	Yes	Yes	Yes No
				ER HT
Photo #:				
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	<ul><li>Install audible and visual alarms</li><li>•</li></ul>

#### Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan

**Appendix E: Self Evaluation Cost Summary** 



Priority Designation	<b>Deficiency Correction Cost Estimate</b>
Priority 1 – Approach and Entrance	\$197,250
Priority 2 – Access to Goods & Services	\$ 23,375
Priority 3 – Toilet Rooms	\$ 117,475
Priority 4 – Additional Access	\$750
Total Estimated Cost	\$ 338,850